

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 139.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

PALMER-HOUSE ACADEMY, Holloway-road, Islington. Conducted by the Rev. A. STEWART and SONS. The premises are extensive, and in a healthy situation. The terms are moderate. Prospectuses sent on application.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
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"To all this nothing need be added but to congratulate parents on this highly-important addition to our best class of metropolitan schools."—*Christian Witness*, September, 1847, p. 435.

RAMSGATE.

MRS. J. W. WALKER respectfully informs her friends and the public that her Young Ladies will RE-ASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of JULY, and that she has accommodation for additional Pupils. Inquiries as to Terms, &c., may be addressed to 10, Chapel-place; or, until the 20th of July, to Mrs. J. W. Walker, Watford, Herts., who would be happy to attend personally to applications from London and its vicinity.

GLOBE HOUSE ACADEMY, WHITE HART-LANE, TOTTENHAM.—Mr. MURRY will RESUME the duties of his School July 20th, when he hopes, by attention to the intellectual progress, religious welfare, and domestic comfort of his pupils, to merit the support that may be given to him.

Terms, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. References:—Rev. J. C. Harrison, Camden-town; Rev. C. Gilbert, Islington; Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Steyne-green; and R. Jeffs, Esq., surgeon, 1, Finsbury-square.

EDUCATION.—The Rev. JAMES PILKINGTON and Mr. UNWINS, M.C.P., thank their friends for their liberal support, and most respectfully inform them and the public that their PUPILS separated, after their usual good health, on the 16th ult., and will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 19th inst.

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GRAVESEND.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ZION CHAPEL, WINDMILL-STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 1st of August, 1848, the Rev. T. POTTINGER, of Islington, will preach in the Morning; the Rev. W. JONES, M.A., President of Steyne College, in the Evening. Services to commence at Half-past Eleven and Six o'clock—to allow of friends coming from London in time for the Morning, and returning after the Evening Service.

Refreshments will be provided in the New School Room. The Anniversary Services will be continued on the following Sabbath.

COOKSLAND COLONIZATION COMPANY. PRELIMINARY SHIP.

PERSONS who have already bespoken, or are desirous of securing a passage out by the first or Preliminary Ship, to sail next month, are hereby requested to call upon the undersigned, at No. 22, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, between 9 a.m., and 12 o'clock, to complete their arrangements. It is also requested that this application may be made as early as possible.

Until a Royal Charter, limiting the responsibility of the Shareholders, is obtained, the undersigned will necessarily be the only responsible party. But as the Charter will confer no exclusive privileges in regard to land, the arrangement already announced will not be affected by it in any way.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., Provisional Secretary. London, July 4, 1848.

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Particulars may be obtained by application to the Rev. JOHN HUNT, Secretary, 14, Brixton-rise, Surrey, who is to be seen at the Office, No. 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, every Tuesday morning, from Eleven till One o'clock. A copy of the rules may be obtained at the Office, or remitted by post, on sending two penny stamps; and, with it, a copy of last year's report, on enclosing four penny stamps.

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CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

THE commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the continent.

All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, benefiting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight advance has taken place in some descriptions of Tea, such as good and fine Congous, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but with this exception, we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality of the first class Hysons and Gunpowders is equal to that of any former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice selection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Establishment, requires at all times a large stock in advance, in order to furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value, so highly appreciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who at this season are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any period could their supplies be purchased with more advantage to themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced that the tendency of the Tea Market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou we are selling at 3s. per lb., the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., and the very Fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the Fine Hyson at 4s. per lb., the very Fine Hyson at 5s. per lb., and the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

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Good common Black Tea	3 8	Finest Lapsang Souchong (exceeding scarce and rare. This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since)	5 0
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It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A FORAY FOR THE FAITH.

AWAY, away, in imagination at least, courteous reader—away with us to our northern metropolis, "Modern Athens," the favourite abode of refinement and religion, and you shall witness a sight which if it do not instruct you, will be owing solely to your own resolute unteachableness. 'Tis the Sabbath day—in Scotland, a day of high solemnity. Listen! The bells summon the inhabitants to church—and a goodly portion of them heed the invitation. See that stream of well-clad people moving along the causeway towards one of the religious edifices patronized by the State! Let us enter with them, and take what we may see and hear as a fair sample of what is passing in the seventeen other churches similarly honoured by the "powers that be." The entire congregation unites in singing the following stanza:—

"But cleanse your hands ye guilty race,
And cease from deeds of sin;
Learn in your actions to be just,
And pure in heart within."

"Mock not my name with honours vain,
But keep my holy laws;
Do justice to the friendless poor,
And plead the widow's cause."

The minister, decked with Genevan gown, ascends the pulpit, and with befitting gravity, leads the prayers of the worshippers. In the presence of the Omniscient, he professes faith in the quickening power of the Gospel, and prays that the Divine blessing may rest upon His own truth, so that all men may become imbued with its purity and gentleness of spirit. He opens the volume of Holy Writ, and expounds and enforces its sublime morality. The text which serves him as a basis for his discourse, runs after this fashion—"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal but spiritual, and mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." Forcibly and eloquently he places one by one before his hearers, the distinctive and superior characteristics of Christianity—its moral power—its early victories—its rapid growth in spite of man's deadliest enmity and opposition—and the certainty of its universal triumph. All hearts glow as the good man urges the duty of faith in that spiritual kingdom of which Christ is the sole head, and every one retires from that service impressed with the self-sustaining power of the revelation from Heaven.

The scene changes. 'Tis Monday, and the day draws on to noon. There is strange hubbub in the streets of Edinburgh. Large masses of people are afoot, and hideous sounds burst forth from them ever and anon, expressive of scorn and indignation. A dense crowd presses round a square space kept vacant by a strong corps of police, and a detachment of infantry. Within that vacancy may be seen various articles of furniture—cabinets, wardrobes, sofas, tables, mirrors, carpeting, and clocks. A sale is going on. An auctioneer from Glasgow, with a cut above his eye, got in a recent skirmish with rough customers, knocks down the goods principally to a single buyer, also from Glasgow. Hark, to the sound of trumpet and the tramp of steeds! Mounted dragoons gallop up

amidst the cheers of the multitude. Carts are procured; and, laden with the furniture thus sold, are escorted by policemen, and horse and foot soldiers, to the railway station, where the goods are strictly guarded until the luggage-train whirls them away to the west. What is all this? Why this excitement? What has congregated so immense a mob, and stimulated it to so wrathful a temper? Those articles of furniture were seized from the premises of respectable citizens by the sheriff's authority, and sold by public roup, to pay a portion of the stipend of the minister who preached yesterday. The scene of to-day is a practical comment on the discourse of yesterday, and Monday's sale illustrates Sunday's sermon.

We have sometimes been charged with uttering words of palpable exaggeration when we have described the Establishment principle, as placing the support of Christian institutions on bayonets and bloodshed. We have laboured almost in vain to make the advocates of State-religionism sensible that physical force is the ultimate power upon which they rely for the maintenance and stability of the Church. The late disgraceful occurrences at Edinburgh, however, give all the force of fact to the reasoning which we urged on this subject years back. We spoke to this effect:—"Here is so much property in the hands of a given individual, assigned by law to the support of Divine worship, or the maintenance of a professedly Christian minister. Up to the measure of force which that individual employs to retain possession of his own, and beyond it, law must necessarily go in order to seize it. Where complaint only is urged, law answers with threats. Where passive resistance is exhibited, law resorts to forcible seizure. Where contempt of authority is shown, law condemns the recusant to prison. Where physical force is appealed to, law employs force equal to the emergency, and if necessary, deals out death. That most men are let alone is not to be ascribed to the leniency of the principle. The principle is—force to the amount necessary to get possession of the gold. A legal provision for the clergy ultimately resolves itself into this. The aspect under which the principle develops itself depends entirely upon the kind of opposition offered to it, not in anywise upon itself. The State Church, as such, holds in her hand authority to kill men, if necessary, in pursuit of her own maintenance. If the power opposed to her demands for money be too formidable to be encountered by an armed police, she may call the military to her aid, and hew to the ground those who resist her claims. A compulsory maintenance of religion is religion ultimately supported by the power of the sword. It pits *must* against *won't*, and *won't* is crushed at any rate."

Can it be necessary to do more in exposure of the absurdity and impiety of the State-church principle, than simply to place side by side, the special avocations of a minister of the gospel, and the means resorted to by the secular power, with the object of securing to him a livelihood? Words of peace, and the calling out of the military—benedictions and the "poinding" of goods—supplications for the spread of truth, and proceedings which expose it to the scoff of the multitude—emotions of love, and acts of legal robbery—philanthropy on the tongue, and cruel selfishness in the life—what sophistry can reconcile them? What intellectual ingenuity can make them dovetail? Was it in bitter irony that, at Edinburgh, immediately before the first sale of goods commenced, two special constables offered themselves as a deputation to wait upon the parish minister, requesting his attendance to open the meeting with prayer? Or, is it wonderful that, taught by such scenes as this, the toiling millions should embrace infidelity?

Nevertheless, it is well that an insidious but hateful principle—one which thousands of good men boast of approving in the abstract—should be sometimes driven by recusancy to exhibit itself in all its native hideousness. The oftener it shows its teeth, the sooner will its doom be sealed. A foray for the faith may be successful for the time being, but is certain of provoking the retaliation of justice. Religious men of every denomination

will presently agree, that it will be for the interests of humanity and truth to put this nuisance down. But it can neither be safely nor effectually dealt with piecemeal. The living principle must be assailed, grappled with, destroyed. Cloaked under whatever comeliness of disguise, it is always impious in itself, and pernicious in its results—but seen, as at Edinburgh, in its naked deformity, every Christian mind will revolt from it with unutterable loathing. Of all "organized hypocrites" a State-church is infinitely the worst.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BRENTFORD.—A lecture in favour of the union between Church and State was delivered in this town on Friday evening, the 7th inst. The lecturer was a Mr. S. E. Bond, a young gentleman from St. John's College, Cambridge, who had been induced to enter the lists in consequence of a lecture having been delivered on the other side of the question by Mr. J. Kingsley, of the Anti-state-church Association. Henry Pownall, Esq., the chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, and once a candidate for the representation of the county in the Conservative interest, occupied the chair, and the two clergymen of the town were present. The lecturer, whose modest and courteous bearing won for him the respect of his opponents, of whom his audience was chiefly composed, attempted to show, firstly, the *lawfulness* of Church and State connexion; and, secondly, the *necessity* for it. These points he endeavoured to sustain by numerous quotations from Scripture, but almost exclusively from the Old Testament, and by extracts from the writings of leading divines of various denominations, such as Dr. Gill, Matthew Henry, Dr. Dwight, Dr. Pye Smith, Mr. Hale, and (especially) Dr. Chalmers. The advocates of Voluntaryism were prevented from attempting the refutation of the arguments advanced by the dictum of the chairman, who, in his opening address, expressly forbade discussion; but the Rev. Samuel Green, of Walworth, was present and took copious notes, and will, we understand, lecture in reply on Tuesday next. The thanks of the meeting, for the very commendable spirit in which the lecturer had undertaken and fulfilled his task, were proposed by Mr. Yonge, the Independent minister, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Bontems. This was carried unanimously, as was also a resolution of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by the Rev. F. E. Thompson, a clergyman, and seconded by the Rev. Samuel Green. It is right to add, that although the conduct of the lecturer was most praiseworthy, and his spirit and language most judicious, the arguments themselves were very flimsy, and some of them most preposterous. It is to be regretted that no reporter was present.

HAMMERSMITH.—A public meeting was held at the Albion Hall, in this place, on Tuesday, the 27th of June. Mr. J. F. Bontems, of Ealing, presided, and Mr. Katterns and Mr. Kingsley attended as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. The addresses of these gentlemen were listened to with deep interest, and were received with much approval by the audience, and a resolution declaratory of the evils of Church and State connexion was adopted with only two dissentients. The thanks of the meeting to the chairman and the deputation were proposed by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Cook, and carried unanimously.

UXBRIDGE.—A meeting of this association was held in the Public Rooms of the above town on Thursday evening last, when the company were addressed by Mr. J. Carvell Williams, the Secretary of the Association, who gave a very effective address explanatory of its principles and objects. Resolutions condemnatory of State interference in religious matters were unanimously carried. On the following day a vestry meeting was held for the purpose of making a church-rate. The churchwardens asked a 4d. rate, but fearing a storm, assented to a 3d. one, which was proposed by a gentleman who styled himself a Dissenter, and *actually proposed it in that capacity!* Do the great body of Dissenters recognise such men? A poll was demanded by a rate-payer, upon the question of Rate, or No rate, but was refused, as being out of order, the 3d. rate having been carried. Both Dissenters and Churchmen in this town evidently misunderstand the motive of those who resist, and there are men professing to be of the former class who will pocket

their principles with a few sovereigns, and sneer at those who resist the unjust impost. It is evident that they need more light, and more they shall have ere long.

ST. ALBAN'S.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held on Wednesday last, which was attended by a large audience. The Rev. Samuel Green, and J. A. Kingsley, Esq., of London, were present, as a deputation from the Executive Committee, their addresses exciting a most lively interest. On Friday, Mr. Kingsley delivered a lecture at Markgate Street, Herts.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The following is the conclusion of our correspondent's letter, showing the manner in which the ecclesiastical scheme embodied in the "clergy reserves" works evil without producing any good:—

1. It obstructs the settlement of the province. Intelligent and worthy emigrants coming from England, Scotland, and Germany, when they hear the people speak of the "clergy reserves," and the intrigues carried on even by the Government respecting them, pass on to the Western States, and settle there, because they know from sad experience the ways and character of the State clergy in their native countries. Many good and worthy subjects also sell out their lands and rights here, and go to the States just upon the same principle; and so the province is every year weakened and spoiled by the loss of numerous worthy families who want to live free of State-church extortion.

2. It corrupts the churches, and offers a reward to religious vacillation. I give two instances from the Methodist Church and one from the Free Church. Drs. Ryerson and Richey, who are Methodist ministers of superior talents and energy, stood as high at one time in the esteem of the public as any person or persons in the whole province; but in an evil hour they began to covet the wedge of gold and the Babylonish garment, and they have both fallen from the high eminence they held, and all confidence in them by the public is lost. Dr. Ryerson, with the talents of a Brougham, is the song of drunken politicians and sneering infidels as a place-hunting Methodist parson. Poor Richey I hope will be reclaimed, but Ryerson is finally gone. I greatly fear Dr. Burns of the Free Church is the third instance. If there had been no State grants or clergy reserves in Canada, Dr. Burns would have made a shining minister in this country. Possessing good talents and wonderful energy he is just such a character as Canada wants. But he has become suddenly bewildered in a fit of State-endowment zeal, and grows almost frantic with those who would bring him out of the mist and darkness. I am glad—very glad that the Free Church as a body have come nobly forward since I wrote my last, declaring that they will not touch a single farthing of the State grants. Dr. Burns must mind or he will have to go back to the old Kirk. Some may say, Why mention names, and lay down personal charges against eminent public men? My answer is, Because the three Doctors are public men, and distinguished by eminent talents, and their influence publicly hurtful to great principles I hold dear; and, in an emergency of importance, I have a right to mention their names, and expose their defalcations. The Lord says, "Call no man master upon earth, for one is your master, even Christ." The public deeds of public men are public property; and if I have said anything contrary to truth, the press is open, and they are able to defend themselves. When the high principles of religious liberty are placed in a state of jeopardy by eminently-gifted men, who ought to defend them, no false courtesy shall induce me to throw feathers where I ought to shoot sharp arrows.

3. The "clergy reserves" nuisance increasingly corrupts the State sects who receive its revenues. This I could make plain by astounding facts, drawn from the proceedings of the English clergy in Canada, as a body, down from the Bishop to the humblest missionary. But what I mean to advert to, is the spread of the *heresy of Puseyism*, under the fostering support given from the revenues of the "clergy reserves" to those who preach its doctrines and inculcate its dogmas. Positive dishonesty is manifest in the whole movements of the Puseyite clergymen. They know that the Articles of Faith in the Church of England are anti-Popish, and they also know that Puseyism is Popery, only under another name, so that common honesty would require them to relinquish salaries given to preach one system of doctrine, when they are avowedly preaching another. In this we see the real tendency of State-church establishments, as they actually present a premium to deceit and hypocrisy. The honest in principle are pushed into the back-ground by those who are ready to sacrifice principle at the shrine of worldly gain. The "clergy reserves" corrupt the episcopacy also by inducing men to seek the clerical office purely for advantage, without any reference to principles at all. I have knowledge of several cases of this class where persons, to avoid the toil and care needful in a new country to obtain a livelihood, have sought the office of clergymen in the Episcopal Church, avowedly for the sole end of being sure of a salary at a regular time. One or two of these persons have consulted me on the subject, and I gave

them the rebukes which I thought to be needful. Now what can Lord Russell and Earl Grey think, if they would think on the fact, of squandering the proceeds of millions of acres of good land in this province for purposes like these? These lands belong to the province, and ought not to be used in this wicked manner but for the public good.

4. The "clergy reserves" hitherto have promoted political corruption. This is a dangerous evil in a new country just emerging from a pit of misrule and favouritism. No country has suffered more from political avarice and misrule than Canada. Strong have been the struggles of the advocates of freedom and justice to obtain its present Magna Charta—responsibility of officials to parliament, and the responsibility of the parliament to the people. But the whole influence of the clergy reserves' abomination has been exerted against these reasonable political rights just in the same manner that State-churchism in England and Ireland, and throughout Europe, has sought to keep down and destroy the civil rights of the people by aiding despotism and injustice. Bishops and clergymen here who live on the spoils of the province are exactly of the same stamp as those you have in Spain or England. What, then, ought to be done in a case so glaring and flagrant as this? This is a question which has, on several occasions, engaged the deliberations of the House of Commons in Canada, and their votes are on record to this day. But the Upper House has always managed to counteract the decision of the Commons, aided by the Home Government, who, hitherto ignorant of the true state of things in this province, have acted accordingly in ecclesiastical affairs. By referring to the journals of the House of Commons of this province, it will be found, that bills to appropriate the lands called "Clergy Reserves," to the "education of youth," were passed five separate times—the last in the year 1835—and were as often quashed by the Upper House, which was principally composed of persons who were interested in the scheme of a State Church here, which even then had been publicly avowed. The last rejection of the appropriation of this property to educational purposes—along with the making of the rectories, by Sir J. Colborne—led to the rebellion, as it is called, which was, in reality, merely the ebullition and exasperation of disappointed hopes respecting the correction of those crying evils under which the people suffered; and the evil of the "clergy reserves" and rectories were the chief. Disaffection to British rule had nothing to do with the case at all, but merely opposition to colonial misrule. In the matter of the abuse I have been noticing, it was utterly unwise and unfair in Lord Sydenham to truckle as he did with the State-church party here, because he knew, and confessed it too, that the "clergy reserves" were a positive injury in every sense to this province, which induced him to say "that it would be well for the country if they were sunk beneath the Atlantic." The time is fast approaching, I hope, when the eyes of the Imperial Government will be opened to see the impropriety of continuing this unreasonable and dangerous impost for purposes worse than useless.

Let these lands be made serviceable to the people of the community generally, and not remain a drag on their energies, and a source of dissatisfaction and unpleasant feeling. There are plenty of openings for their just appropriation in the educating the people in grammar and common schools, and furnishing and providing libraries for the schools. This would be the best use they could possibly be put to. What our new Government will do in this matter I know not; but the opinions of the worthy and intelligent portion of the people has long been made up on the fact that the "clergy reserves" are an unjust and dangerous nuisance, which ought not to continue in existence.

Upper Canada, March 16, 1848.

J. W.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The approaching annual Conference of Wesleyan Ministers will be the first ever held in Hull. It will commence on Wednesday, the 26th inst. The number expected to meet on the occasion is about 500. Some very important matters are expected to occupy the attention of the meeting. The *Watchman* advocates the claims of Dr. Newton, who has already thrice been elected president; while the *Wesleyan*, viewing triple and quadruple election as a "monster grievance," is setting forth the claims of the Rev. Joseph Fowler.

THE REV. MR. GORHAM is prosecuting his suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Bishop of Exeter, for institution to Bramford Speke, and we doubt not the suit will be carried forward to a successful issue. We intimated, some time since, that a disposition existed in high quarters to quash the whole matter. In giving this information, we spoke correctly; but in such a disposition the reverend gentleman does not at all participate. If there were no other, the prosecution of the suit affords the strongest proof of the fact; and we are assured, on excellent authority, that no considerations whatever will induce Mr. Gorham to depart from this struggle, of little or no value to himself, personally considered, but of a value to the essential interests of the Church which it is difficult to estimate at too high a rate.—*Record*.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

Half a score of ecclesiastics have been arrested in the Canton of Lucerne for refusing to give absolution to the citizens who took no part in the veto against the suppression of the convents. The bishop has deposed an episcopal commissary for encouraging the ecclesiastics of his district in this refusal. Several citizens of the same Canton have been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment for representing as a sin the application of religious houses without the authority of the Church.

The Grand Council of Schaumburg, following in this respect the example of Lucerne, has refused to guarantee the Constitution of Lucerne, because it deprives the Reformed of political rights.

The Canton de Vaud continues its war upon prayer-meetings, the Council of State having sent to the tribunals no fewer than ten persons, who were found present at one in the house of M. Fivaz, their minister. The Class of Morges has, on the other hand, adopted a resolution, by a large majority, protesting against the treatment to which the ex-pas-pors are subjected.

Great ecclesiastical events are expected at Berlin, should no new political disturbances prevent. A repetition in Prussia of the scenes of the Canton de Vaud seems to be anticipated. "The pastors who should quit the Church here," we quote a letter from Berlin, "would be, in proportion, still more isolated than those of Vaud; and the new Church would wear a colour terribly political. I fear we must expect scenes of persecution and fanaticism. M. Nitsch, in his sermons, warns all Christians to prepare themselves."

In Munich, the priests have set themselves in furious opposition to a liberal movement in favour of complete religious liberty. They have the populace and the new King with them. His Majesty, at the Fête Dieu, walked behind the Host, surrounded by his brothers and a numerous suite; while at Vienna the same festival was celebrated in the entire absence of the Court, and curtailed in every respect of its ancient splendour.

In a pastoral conference lately held at Frankfort, and comprising pastors from Prussia, Rhenish Bavaria, Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and Frankfort itself, the separation of Church and State was voted by a majority of 60 to 50.—*Patriot*.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES, LEICESTER.—On Wednesday last, July 5, the following persons were distrainted upon, at the instigation of Mr. William Salt Lockwood, draper, and Mr. Richard Luck, solicitor, churchwardens of St. Martin's:—

Amount of rate.	Name.	Description of Property taken.	Amount
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
4 15 10	Mr. W. Baines, 50 Hats, 121 16s.; 12 caps, 12s.		19 8 0
3 2 6	Mr. Sharpe, Market-place, Cheap-side	7 print dresses at 6s. 6d.; 8 ditto, at 3s. 7d.; 5 ditto, at 3s. 9d.; 1 muslin ditto, 5s. 9d.; 2 5-4 blue and white twill, 10s. 6d.; 6 remnants of muslin, at 3s. 9d.; 60 ditto of print, at 4d.	8 5 0
3 8 4	Mr. Manning, High-street	9 cheeses, 295 lbs.	6 11 10
1 16 0	Mr. West, Market-place	2 scales, 2 sets of weights, 4 cleavers, 1 saw, 1 pair large steelyards	4 10 0
1 5 0	Mr. D. D. Slade, East-gates	5 painted chairs, mahogany work-table, 3 looking-glasses, and washing-stand	4 0 0
2 2 0	Mr. Shallow, East-gates	6 copper teakettles, 4 watering pans, 2 water cans, and 1 water bucket	3 10 0
1 3 9	Mr. W. Baines, High-street		2 9 9
1 2 0	Mr. Winks, High-street	5 reams cap paper and 4 do. writing paper	2 9 6

CHURCH-RATE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.—On Wednesday last the Rev. R. Massie, of the Independent church, Newton, appeared before the Justice of Peace Court, Warrington, in answer to summons "that he present himself, and show cause why he refused or neglected to pay a rate on behalf of Newton Church, duly made and properly demanded." Mr. W. Allcard and Joseph Stuly, Esqs., presided. Mr. Marsh, solicitor, having read the summons, said, "Give reasons why you refuse." Mr. Massie inquired of the justices whether it was their desire that he should assign reasons for his refusal to pay the rate imposed and demanded. The Chairman, W. Allcard, Esq., replied, "I was just going to say, Mr. Massie, that we do not consider that necessary. We understand perfectly the reason why you object—that it is matter of principle and conscience with you." "You are correct, gentlemen," said Mr. Massie. "We are of one mind with you," said the Chairman, "upon the subject of church-rates; and as an individual, I am ready to lead on any movement for their abolition, considering them a social wrong, and calculated to disturb the quiet of the community. But as magistrates, seeing it is the law, in occupying this bench there is no other course left to us than to administer the law." Mr. Massie said, "Permit me, gentlemen, to commend your wisdom and judgment in this decision. I am ready to give reasons, but I do not consider it within your jurisdiction to act upon any defence I might make. I did not appear before you to show cause why I refused the demand made, but to suffer the penalty of my disobedience. With all due respect to civil authority, in the present instance I refuse compliance, as I acknowledge no other direction in matters of religion than the Bible." "You see," said the justices, "that we cannot act otherwise than to require that payment be made of the rate." "Of course," said Mr. Massie, "you cannot. If gentlemen will place themselves under authority, it becomes them to act in strict accordance with their instructions. I

have only to say that it is annoying and fretting to my mind, especially in connexion with recent bereavement, that, although my principles are known, I should be dragged from the bosom of my family, and subjected to the ignominy of my present position. If my goods be necessary for the maintenance of their Church, why not distraint upon them at once? I wish all interested in this matter to know that, were I to live fifty years, they should find me ready to suffer rather than comply with a demand unjust and unchristian." It was then ruled that proceedings be taken as last year, and expenses the same. Mr. Massie stated that he could not perceive justice in saddling him with a "magistrate's order" for payment of the rate, expense 7s., when it was well known that he should not pay any attention to it. Mr. Wagstaff had done so last year, and he wished the bench to consider the matter. The justices seemed disposed to accede to his suggestion; but Mr. Marsh, the gentleman of the law, interposed with act of Parliament, and claiming rightly—and of course, expected fees being at stake—it was done accordingly. One of the justices kindly suggested that they should not proceed immediately—that Mr. Massie had better have a week to think about it. "Not a moment," said Mr. Massie; "distraint forthwith. There can be no change with me upon the subject, and the sooner over the better." Mr. Massie then, bowing to the bench, retired from the court.

CHURCH-RATES IN STEPNEY.—A numerous meeting was held in the Stepney-meeting School-rooms, on Friday last, occasioned by several seizures in the parish for church-rates. The Dissenters in this parish are very numerous, so much so, that the Church party have hitherto never dared to enforce a rate against them; while now they are levying one for the repairs of the Church after raising a voluntary subscription on the express understanding that it would not be demanded. These circumstances made the meeting a somewhat excited one, and, in addition to strong resolutions being passed in condemnation of church-rates, the necessity for a separation of Church and State was strongly insisted upon by the speakers, to the evident satisfaction of the audience. A. Moir, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Harrison, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. J. C. Williams (who is an inhabitant of the parish), and others, addressed the meeting.

A FAIR EQUIVALENT.—The Lords of the Treasury, correctly interpreting the Municipal Reform Act, have refused to let the Corporation of Bristol sell land belonging to the public at less than its value, whether the land be required for the site of a church or otherwise; and so the vote of a piece of land on the Weir, for a nominal consideration, will have to be revoked. The Town-Council got desperately wrong at the outset. There could be no valid objection to sell land at a fair valuation to serve a useful purpose: in fact, it is almost the duty of corporate bodies to sanction applications for land in such cases. Instead of doing so, however, the Corporation of Bristol refused to oblige a body of Dissenters with a piece of ground for a school-room, because their application to buy the land was opposed by a body of Churchgoers. That is the very best excuse which can even now be advanced for the proceeding. And then, to make bad worse—to show their alacrity in sinking after they had once made a plunge—the same corporate body, when a similar application came from the Church, tried how far they could possibly proceed towards the opposite extreme, by not only agreeing to sell the land asked for, but to sell that for £150 which the Finance Committee had recommended them to dispose of at £300, and which the Corporation Surveyor had estimated was "of the fair value of £600." . . . The Lords of the Treasury have now set the matter right; and the best plan, in future, will be to act upon the plain principle of making all parties—without distinction of creed, religious or political—pay the fair value of whatever public land may be required, and which there may be no reasonable objection to sell.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER "AT IT AGAIN."—We hear, from an authority which we have no reason to doubt, that the Bishop of Exeter has at length resolved to drive matters to extremity in the case of the Rev. Mr. Shore. We are informed that a writ, or warrant, was issued last week, which must lead to his committal to prison, for continuing to officiate in the Duke of Somerset's chapel, at Bridgetown, without the Bishop's license, and against the Bishop's prohibition.—*Record*.—Bishop Phillpotts has had issued out an attachment against the Rev. James Shore, for his costs for prosecuting the rev. gentleman through the Ecclesiastical Courts. If he be sent to prison through inability to pay, it will not be for preaching, but for costs. Nevertheless, the prosecution was for preaching.—*Western Times*.

PERVENSIONS TO POPERY.—It is not Mr. Francis Palgrave, Fellow of Exeter College, but Mr. W. Palgrave, late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, who has conformed to the Church of Rome. Mr. Palgrave is the sixty-fifth member of his University who has seceded since the movement began. Mr. Palgrave, it is understood, is in India, whence the news of his secession has reached England. He obtained a first class at Oxford about two years ago.

AN ODD RELATIONSHIP.—The *Church and State Gazette* says in its prospectus—"We support the State as the nursing parent of the Church, and the Church as the guide and counsellor of the State"—that is to say, the duty of the child is to guide and counsel the parent!!

LUTON, BEDS.—A very interesting and effective lecture was delivered at the above place on Friday last, by J. Kingsley, Esq., in condemnation of the

connexion of the Church with the State. The meeting was numerously attended; the audience was very attentive, and the truths uttered by the speaker cannot fail to lead to much serious, searching thought upon the general question of ecclesiastical abuses and reforms. A repetition of the lecturer's visit to Luton will be anticipated by many with much pleasure.

THE CLERGY RESERVES MONEY IN CANADA.—We hear statements confidently made about these public funds, which we cannot refrain from laying before our readers, as we believe the impressions now getting abroad are substantially correct. 1. It is affirmed that the Episcopal Bishop of Toronto received last year about £10,000 of this money, while each of his clergy got about £200. The vast amount paid to Dr. Strachan serves very well to account for his quietly resigning his office as President of King's College. 2. The share now belonging to the Church of Scotland, according to the settlement of the Imperial Act, is sufficiently large to furnish at least £400 a year to each minister now connected with that body in this Province, though they do not actually receive £100 a piece! This startling result must be owing to the rupture in favour of the Free Church. 3. One minister of this latter body, without the approval or knowledge of his brethren, managed to get £50 of these funds in a wholly irregular way, a short time before the late general election, during which he, of course, warmly supported the ex-Administration! Alas! for a minister of the Free Church. Had he been a consistent voluntary he would have been free indeed, and not a cringing slave of the Government. We hope and pray that our brethren of the Free Church will take warning from that man's example, and firmly resolve not to covet the wedge of gold, or Babylonish garment, or any of the accursed things. Yea, it behoves all who value freedom in Church and State, to take warning and to use their best endeavours that these funds may be soon taken from their present corrupting and enslaving uses, and applied to objects of common and secular advantage. Our liberties will not be safe whilst the existing law remains in force, or whilst there is any Government provision made for the clergy.—*Montreal Register*. [Commenting upon this intelligence, the *Toronto Banner* says:—"We entreat the friends of religious prosperity, civil freedom, and social peace, to employ the most energetic means to put an end to this demoralizing monied commerce between Government and clergy. To do this effectually the rectories must be abolished—the reserves must be devoted to education—and our legislators and executive councillors must be required to adopt the rule that NO SECTARIAN GRANTS OR ENDOWMENTS SHALL HENCEFORTH BE MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.]

EMIGRATION.—It appears from the accounts just laid before Parliament by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners that the total number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom during the year 1847 was 258,270. The number is remarkable, as it is about twice as great as that of any previous year. Of the 20 years immediately preceding 1847, the four which were marked by the largest emigration were 1832 (when the number was 103,140); 1841, 118,700; 1842, 128,300; and 1846, 129,870. The season of 1841-2, like that of 1846-7, was one of severe pressure upon the means of the labourer and small capitalist, arising, in both instances, from want of employment and high prices of food; and the spring of 1831 came at the close of a period of three years during which trade was also restricted and the prices of food unusually high.—*Globe*.

THE REFUGE FOR THE JUVENILE DESTITUTE DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—On Wednesday a meeting of governors and general committee of the above corporation was held in the board-room of the male establishment at Hoxton, for general business. The report stated that during the past year 174 males and 185 females had been received into both establishments. The boys are employed in shoemaking and tailoring, and the girls in the laundry, needle, and household work, besides a daily course of religious and intellectual training. The present limited funds compel the committee to shut their doors against a great number of young applicants for relief. The boys are provided for by apprenticeship, emigration, &c.; the girls by servitude or other employment.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Saturday publishes reports received from various parts of the country, which prove the very unwelcome fact that the potato disease has again manifested itself in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that it has already done much mischief. The communications proving this bad news will be found in the columns of our contemporary, but it may be well to state here that the places enumerated as those where the disease has been detected are Tunbridge Wells; Netherbene, near Dorchester; Wellington, Kent; Ampport; Dorking; Petworth; Lewes; Brentwood; Cranford; Enfield; Wavenden, Bucks; Cossey, Norfolk; Suffolk; Blunham, Beds; near Chester; Prescot, Lancashire; Hemsworth and Rotherham, Yorkshire; Banffshire; Llanrwst, North Wales; Nenagh; Ryde, Isle of Wight; Torquay and Clythydon, Devon; and Woolstone, near Stratton, Cornwall.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—Three Liverpool papers, namely, the *Mercury*, the *Mail*, and the *Times*, are all advancing the prices of their papers, after eighteen months' experience of the ruinous cheap newspaper system. They seem all to be fully convinced that a good article can only be supplied when a fair remuneration is paid for it.

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER AT DUNDEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the friends of the *Nonconformist* newspaper in Dundee took place in the Caledonian Hall, on the evening of Monday, June 19; when an intelligent and respectable party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea. George Rough, Esq., occupied the chair.

After tea, the CHAIRMAN, in a few appropriate observations, introduced the business of the evening. He reminded the company of the circumstances in which the *Nonconformist* was established; reviewed in eulogistic terms the manly and independent course which it has pursued; and attributed many of the signs of growing intelligence which are now observable in the country, especially on the State-church question, to its able and intrepid advocacy. At the close of his observations he read the following letter from the Rev. George Gilfillan, who had been requested to attend the meeting:—

Dundee, June 13th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I find that I cannot be released from my Kirkcaldy engagements in time for your meeting. I rely upon your letting the meeting know that my absence is not owing to any indifference to its object. I have the highest respect for the talent, courage, honesty, and boldness with which the *Nonconformist* has all along been conducted; every wish for its increased circulation and redoubled moral influence; and I earnestly hope that your meeting may give it in Dundee a new and strong impulse.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

GEORGE GILFILLAN.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. T. HENDERSON. Mr. Henderson offered some general observations on the injury inflicted upon the Church of Christ, and the great hindrance presented to the progress of spiritual religion, by the connexion of the Church with the State.

Mr. O. J. ROWLAND seconded the resolution. He objected to the ordinary run of politicians and newspaper editors, that they seem destitute of an insight into first principles, and of faith in what is in itself true. Their schemes of reform, he observed, are characterised by a superficial fitness only to the emergency which calls them forth; no principle is acknowledged. The emergency of to-day is met by some hasty extempore provision; the emergency of to-morrow—similarly. The question of founding the institutions of the nation upon unalterable truth; of recognising God and his high laws in the business of legislation; seems not to occur to them. Mr. R. dwelt at considerable length and with great felicity of illustration upon the short-sightedness and fatuity of this planless habit, pointing out the inevitability of revolutions and convulsions so long as it shall be adhered to. He concluded by observing that the distinguishing feature of the *Nonconformist*, to his mind, was its earnest recognition of sound principles in all its plans of reform—its indignant repudiation of the jobbing and latitudinarian expediency which has hitherto disgraced our legislation—a passionate love of truth, and a calm trust in it as the only secure foundation of national stability and greatness.

The other resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. ALEXANDER HANNAH, Dundee; Mr. J. J. LOTHIAN; the Rev. JOHN LOW, Perth; and Mr. DAVID JAMES. These gentlemen expressed their cordial attachment to the principles which the *Nonconformist* so ably maintains, and their desire that, by a widened circulation, its influence might be brought to bear upon every family within the pale of Dissent.

The Rev. Mr. Low, in the course of his observations, remarked, as one proof of the influence the *Nonconformist* newspaper was exerting, that he had by its perusal become a convert from Toryism to the Liberal views so ably set forth by its talented editor, Mr. Miall.

The friends who were present responded to the general sentiments uttered by the various speakers with the most animated enthusiasm; and pledged themselves, in no spirit of mere party or hero-worship, but in earnest love of truth, to exert themselves to extend the sphere of the *Nonconformist's* operations. The following were the resolutions passed:—

That this meeting regards with animated satisfaction the course pursued by the *Nonconformist* newspaper, with respect to the ecclesiastical institutions of the country, as by law established, and feels grateful to its earnest and talented editor for his masterly exposures of the unscripturalness and incongruity of the State-church system.

That this meeting cordially approves of the general sentiments of the *Nonconformist* newspaper on questions of general politics, and is desirous of recording its emphatic approbation of the honest endeavours which it has made to obtain the political enfranchisement of the manhood of the nation.

That this meeting has heard with satisfaction that the *Nonconformist* newspaper has attained a position of security with respect to the pecuniary interests of its proprietors; but begs to express its sympathy with the movement which has lately been made with the view of extending its moral influence; and would earnestly recommend it to the Christian public as an organ worthy of their support—especially in view of its constant reference to Christian principles, and the interest of vital religion, in all its advocacy of political change.

THE SUGAR-DUTIES.—The duty of 20s. on foreign muscovado sugar, under the old law, fell yesterday to 18s. 6d., and the new law not having come into operation, merchants have paid the duties upon nearly all the stock of sugar in the port of London in order to avoid the discriminative duty between clayed brown and muscovado of 1s. 6d. The operation will put somewhere about £20,000 into the pockets of the merchants at the expense of the revenue. The new standard samples are viewed with great indignation by those connected with foreign sugar, as being preposterously low.—*Shipping Gazette*, Friday.

their principles with a few sovereigns, and sneer at those who resist the unjust impost. It is evident that they need more light, and more they shall have ere long.

ST. ALBAN'S.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held on Wednesday last, which was attended by a large audience. The Rev. Samuel Green, and John Kingsley, E.-q., of London, were present, as a deputation from the Executive Committee, their addresses exciting a most lively interest. On Friday, Mr. Kingsley delivered a lecture at Markgate Street, Herts.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The following is the conclusion of our correspondent's letter, showing the manner in which the ecclesiastical scheme embodied in the "clergy reserves" works evil without producing any good:—

1. It obstructs the settlement of the province. Intelligent and worthy emigrants coming from England, Scotland, and Germany, when they hear the people speak of the "clergy reserves," and the intrigues carried on even by the Government respecting them, pass on to the Western States, and settle there, because they know from sad experience the ways and character of the State clergy in their native countries. Many good and worthy subjects also sell out their lands and rights here, and go to the States just upon the same principle; and so the province is every year weakened and spoiled by the loss of numerous worthy families who want to live free of State-church extortion.

2. It corrupts the churches, and offers a reward to religious vacillation. I give two instances from the Methodist Church and one from the Free Church. Drs. Ryerson and Richey, who are Methodist ministers of superior talents and energy, stood as high at one time in the esteem of the public as any person or persons in the whole province; but in an evil hour they began to covet the wedge of gold and the Babylonish garment, and they have both fallen from the high eminence they held, and all confidence in them by the public is lost. Dr. Ryerson, with the talents of a Brougham, is the song of drunken politicians and sneering infidels as a place-hunting Methodist parson. Poor Richey I hope will be reclaimed, but Ryerson is finally gone. I greatly fear Dr. Burns of the Free Church is the third instance. If there had been no State grants or clergy reserves in Canada, Dr. Burns would have made a shining minister in this country. Possessing good talents and wonderful energy he is just such a character as Canada wants. But he has become suddenly bewildered in a fit of State-endowment zeal, and grows almost frantic with those who would bring him out of the mist and darkness. I am glad—very glad that the Free Church as a body have come nobly forward since I wrote my last, declaring that they will not touch a single farthing of the State grants. Dr. Burns must mind or he will have to go back to the old Kirk. Some may say, Why mention names, and lay down personal charges against eminent public men? My answer is, Because the three Doctors are public men, and distinguished by eminent talents, and their influence publicly hurtful to great principles I hold dear; and, in an emergency of importance, I have a right to mention their names, and expose their defalcations. The Lord says, "Call no man master upon earth, for one is your master, even Christ." The public deeds of public men are public property; and if I have said anything contrary to truth, the press is open, and they are able to defend themselves. When the high principles of religious liberty are placed in a state of jeopardy by eminently-gifted men, who ought to defend them, no false courtesy shall induce me to throw feathers where I ought to shoot sharp arrows.

3. The "clergy reserves" nuisance increasingly corrupts the State sects who receive its revenues. This I could make plain by astounding facts, drawn from the proceedings of the English clergy in Canada, as a body, down from the Bishop to the humblest missionary. But what I mean to advert to, is the spread of the *heresy of Puseyism*, under the fostering support given from the revenues of the "clergy reserves" to those who preach its doctrines and inculcate its dogmas. Positive dishonesty is manifest in the whole movements of the Puseyite clergymen. They know that the Articles of Faith in the Church of England are anti-Popish, and they also know that Puseyism is Popery, only under another name, so that common honesty would require them to relinquish salaries given to preach one system of doctrine, when they are avowedly preaching another. In this we see the real tendency of State-church establishments, as they actually present a premium to deceit and hypocrisy. The honest in principle are pushed into the back-ground by those who are ready to sacrifice principle at the shrine of worldly gain. The "clergy reserves" corrupt the episcopacy also by inducing men to seek the clerical office purely for advantage, without any reference to principles at all. I have knowledge of several cases of this class where persons, to avoid the toil and care needful in a new country to obtain a livelihood, have sought the office of clergymen in the Episcopal Church, avowedly for the sole end of being sure of a salary at a regular time. One or two of these persons have consulted me on the subject, and I gave

them the rebukes which I thought to be needful. Now what can Lord Russell and Earl Grey think, if they would think on the fact, of squandering the proceeds of millions of acres of good land in this province for purposes like these? These lands belong to the province, and ought not to be used in this wicked manner but for the public good.

4. The "clergy reserves" hitherto have promoted political corruption. This is a dangerous evil in a new country just emerging from a pit of misrule and favouritism. No country has suffered more from political avarice and misrule than Canada. Strong have been the struggles of the advocates of freedom and justice to obtain its present Magna Charta—responsibility of officials to parliament, and the responsibility of the parliament to the people. But the whole influence of the clergy reserves' abomination has been exerted against these reasonable political rights just in the same manner that State-churchism in England and Ireland, and throughout Europe, has sought to keep down and destroy the civil rights of the people by aiding despotism and injustice. Bishops and clergymen here who live on the spoils of the province are exactly of the same stamp as those you have in Spain or England. What, then, ought to be done in a case so glaring and flagrant as this? This is a question which has, on several occasions, engaged the deliberations of the House of Commons in Canada, and their votes are on record to this day. But the Upper House has always managed to counteract the decision of the Commons, aided by the Home Government, who, hitherto ignorant of the true state of things in this province, have acted accordingly in ecclesiastical affairs. By referring to the journals of the House of Commons of this province, it will be found, that bills to appropriate the lands called "Clergy Reserves," to the "education of youth," were passed five separate times—the last in the year 1835—and were as often quashed by the Upper House, which was principally composed of persons who were interested in the scheme of a State Church here, which even then had been publicly avowed. The last rejection of the appropriation of this property to educational purposes—along with the making of the rectories, by Sir J. Colborne—led to the rebellion, as it is called, which was, in reality, merely the ebullition and exasperation of disappointed hopes respecting the correction of those crying evils under which the people suffered; and the evil of the "clergy reserves" and rectories were the chief. Disaffection to British rule had nothing to do with the case at all, but merely opposition to colonial misrule. In the matter of the abuse I have been noticing, it was utterly unwise and unfair in Lord Sydenham to truckle as he did with the State-church party here, because he knew, and confessed it too, that the "clergy reserves" were a positive injury in every sense to this province, which induced him to say "that it would be well for the country if they were sunk beneath the Atlantic." The time is fast approaching, I hope, when the eyes of the Imperial Government will be opened to see the impropriety of continuing this unreasonable and dangerous impost for purposes worse than useless.

Let these lands be made serviceable to the people of the community generally, and not remain a drag on their energies, and a source of dissatisfaction and unpleasant feeling. There are plenty of openings for their just appropriation in the educating the people in grammar and common schools, and furnishing and providing libraries for the schools. This would be the best use they could possibly be put to. What our new Government will do in this matter I know not; but the opinions of the worthy and intelligent portion of the people has long been made up on the fact that the "clergy reserves" are an unjust and dangerous nuisance, which ought not to continue in existence.

Upper Canada, March 16, 1848.

J. W.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The approaching annual Conference of Wesleyan Ministers will be the first ever held in Hull. It will commence on Wednesday, the 26th inst. The number expected to meet on the occasion is about 500. Some very important matters are expected to occupy the attention of the meeting. The *Watchman* advocates the claims of Dr. Newton, who has already thrice been elected president; while the *Wesleyan*, viewing triple and quadruple election as a "monster grievance," is setting forth the claims of the Rev. Joseph Fowler.

THE REV. MR. GORHAM is prosecuting his suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Bishop of Exeter, for institution to Bramford Speke, and we doubt not the suit will be carried forward to a successful issue. We intimated, some time since, that a disposition existed in high quarters to quash the whole matter. In giving this information, we spoke correctly; but in such a disposition the reverend gentleman does not at all participate. If there were no other, the prosecution of the suit affords the strongest proof of the fact; and we are assured, on excellent authority, that no considerations whatever will induce Mr. Gorham to depart from this struggle, of little or no value to himself, personally considered, but of a value to the essential interests of the Church which it is difficult to estimate at too high a rate.—*Record*.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

Half a score of ecclesiastics have been arrested in the Canton of Lucerne for refusing to give absolution to the citizens who took no part in the veto against the suppression of the convents. The bishop has deposed an episcopal commissary for encouraging the ecclesiastics of his district in this refusal. Several citizens of the same Canton have been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment for representing as a sin the suppression of religious houses without the authority of the Church.

The Grand Council of Schaffhausen, following in this respect the example of Bern, has refused to guarantee the Constitution of Lucerne, because it deprives the Reformed of political rights.

The Canton de Vaud continues its war upon prayer-meetings, the Council of State having sent to the tribunals no fewer than ten persons, who were found present at one in the house of M. Fivaz, their minister. The Class of Morges has, on the other hand, adopted a resolution, by a large majority, protesting against the treatment to which the ex-pasors are subjected.

Great ecclesiastical events are expected at Berlin, should no new political disturbances prevent. A repetition in Prussia of the scenes of the Canton de Vaud seems to be anticipated. "The pastors who should quit the Church here," we quote a letter from Berlin, "would be, in proportion, still more isolated than those of Vaud; and the new Church would wear a colour terribly political. I fear we must expect scenes of persecution and fanaticism. M. Nitsch, in his sermons, warns all Christians to prepare themselves."

In Munich, the priests have set themselves in furious opposition to a liberal movement in favour of complete religious liberty. They have the populace and the new King with them. His Majesty, at the Fête Dieu, walked behind the Host, surrounded by his brothers and a numerous suite; while at Vienna the same festival was celebrated in the entire absence of the Court, and curtailed in every respect of its ancient splendour.

In a pastoral conference lately held at Frankfort, and comprising pastors from Prussia, Rhenish Bavaria, Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and Frankfort itself, the separation of Church and State was voted by a majority of 60 to 50.—*Patriot*.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES, LEICESTER.—On Wednesday last, July 5, the following persons were distrained upon, at the instigation of Mr. William Salt Lockwood, draper, and Mr. Richard Luck, solicitor, churchwardens of St. Martin's:—

Amount of rate.	Name.	Description of Property taken.	Amount £ s. d.
4 15 10	Mr. W. Baines, Market-place	50 hats, £11 16s.; 12 caps, 12s.	12 8 0
3 2 6	Mr. Sharpe, Cheapside	7 print dresses at 6s. 6d.; 8 ditto, at 3s. 7d.; 5 ditto, at 3s. 9d.; 1 muslin ditto, 5s. 9d.; 2 5-4 blue and white twill, 10s. 6d.; 6 remnants of muslin, at 3s. 9d.; 60 ditto of print, at 4d.	8 5 0
3 8 4	Mr. Manning, High-street	9 cheeses, 226 lbs.	6 11 10
1 16 0	Mr. West, Market-place	2 scales, 2 sets of weights, 4 cleavers, 1 saw, 1 pair large steelyards	4 10 0
1 5 0	Mr. D. D. Slade, East-gates	5 painted chairs, mahogany work-table, 3 looking-glasses, and washing-stand	4 0 0
2 2 0	Mr. Shardlow, East-gates	6 copper teakettles, 4 watering pans, 2 water cans, and 1 water bucket,	3 10 0
1 3 9	Mr. W. Baines, High-street	2 9 9
1 2 0	Mr. Winks, High-street	5 reams cap paper and 4 do. writing paper	2 9 6

CHURCH-RATE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.—On Wednesday last the Rev. R. Massie, of the Independent church, Newton, appeared before the Justice of Peace Court, Warrington, in answer to summons "that he present himself, and show cause why he refused or neglected to pay a rate on behalf of Newton Church, duly made and properly demanded." Mr. Allcard and Joseph Stuly, Esqs., presided. Mr. Marsh, solicitor, having read the summons, said, "Give reasons why you refuse." Mr. Massie inquired of the justices whether it was *their* desire that he should assign reasons for his refusal to pay the rate imposed and demanded. The Chairman, W. Allcard, Esq., replied, "I was just going to say, Mr. Massie, that we do not consider that necessary. We understand perfectly the reason why you object—that it is matter of principle and conscience with you." "You are correct, gentlemen," said Mr. Massie. "We are of one mind with you," said the Chairman, "upon the subject of church-rates; and as an individual, I am ready to lead on any movement for their abolition, considering them a social wrong, and calculated to disturb the quiet of the community. But as magistrates, seeing it is the law, in occupying this bench there is no other course left to us than to administer the law." Mr. Massie said, "Permit me, gentlemen, to commend your wisdom and judgment in this decision. I am ready to give reasons, but I do not consider it within your jurisdiction to act upon any defence I might make. I did not appear before you to show cause why I refused the demand made, but to suffer the penalty of my disobedience. With all due respect to civil authority, in the present instance I refuse compliance, as I acknowledge no other direction in matters of religion than the Bible." "You see," said the justices, "that we cannot act otherwise than to require that payment be made of the rate." "Of course," said Mr. Massie, "you cannot. If gentlemen will place themselves under authority, it becomes them to act in strict accordance with their instructions. I

have only to say that it is annoying and fretting to my mind, especially in connexion with recent bereavement, that, although my principles are known, I should be dragged from the bosom of my family, and subjected to the ignominy of my present position. If my goods be necessary for the maintenance of their Church, why not distraint upon them at once? I wish all interested in this matter to know that, were I to live *fifty years*, they should find me ready to suffer rather than comply with a demand unjust and unchristian." It was then ruled that proceedings be taken as last year, and expenses the same. Mr. Massie stated that he could not perceive justice in saddling him with a "magistrate's order" for payment of the rate, expense 7s., when it was well known that he should not pay any attention to it. Mr. Wagstaff had done so last year, and he wished the bench to consider the matter. The justices seemed disposed to accede to his suggestion; but Mr. Marsh, the gentleman of the law, interposed with act of Parliament, and claiming rightly—and of course, expected fees being at stake—it was done accordingly. One of the justices kindly suggested that they should not proceed immediately—that Mr. Massie had better have a week to think about it. "Not a moment," said Mr. Massie; "distraint forthwith. There can be no change with me upon the subject, and the sooner over the better." Mr. Massie then, bowing to the bench, retired from the court.

CHURCH-RATES IN STEPNEY.—A numerous meeting was held in the Stepney-meeting School-rooms, on Friday last, occasioned by several seizures in the parish for church-rates. The Dissenters in this parish are very numerous, so much so, that the Church party have hitherto never dared to enforce a rate against them; while now they are levying one for the repairs of the Church after raising a voluntary subscription on the express understanding that it would not be demanded. These circumstances made the meeting a somewhat excited one, and, in addition to strong resolutions being passed in condemnation of church-rates, the necessity for a separation of Church and State was strongly insisted upon by the speakers, to the evident satisfaction of the audience. A. Moir, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Harrison, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. J. C. Williams (who is an inhabitant of the parish), and others, addressed the meeting.

A FAIR EQUIVALENT.—The Lords of the Treasury, correctly interpreting the Municipal Reform Act, have refused to let the Corporation of Bristol sell land belonging to the public at less than its value, whether the land be required for the site of a church or otherwise; and so the vote of a piece of land on the Weir, for a nominal consideration, will have to be revoked. The Town-Council got desperately wrong at the outset. There could be no valid objection to sell land at a fair valuation to serve a useful purpose: in fact, it is almost the duty of corporate bodies to sanction applications for land in such cases. Instead of doing so, however, the Corporation of Bristol refused to oblige a body of Dissenters with a piece of ground for a school-room, because their application to buy the land was opposed by a body of Churchgoers. That is the very best excuse which can even now be advanced for the proceeding. And then, to make bad worse—to show their alacrity in sinking after they had once made a plunge—the same corporate body, when a similar application came from the Church, tried how far they could possibly proceed towards the opposite extreme, by not only agreeing to sell the land asked for, but to sell that for £150 which the Finance Committee had recommended them to dispose of at £300, and which the Corporation Surveyor had estimated was "of the fair value of £600." The Lords of the Treasury have now set the matter right; and the best plan, in future, will be to act upon the plain principle of making all parties—without distinction of creed, religious or political—pay the fair value of whatever public land may be required, and which there may be no reasonable objection to sell.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER "AT IT AGAIN."—We hear, from an authority which we have no reason to doubt, that the Bishop of Exeter has at length resolved to drive matters to extremity in the case of the Rev. Mr. Shore. We are informed that a writ, or warrant, was issued last week, which must lead to his committal to prison, for continuing to officiate in the Duke of Somerset's chapel, at Bridgetown, without the Bishop's license, and against the Bishop's prohibition.—*Record*.—Bishop Phillpotts has had issued out an attachment against the Rev. James Shore, for his costs for prosecuting the rev. gentleman through the Ecclesiastical Courts. If he be sent to prison through inability to pay, it will not be for preaching, but for costs. Nevertheless, the prosecution was for preaching.—*Western Times*.

PERVSIONS TO POPERY.—It is not Mr. Francis Palgrave, Fellow of Exeter College, but Mr. W. Palgrave, late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, who has conformed to the Church of Rome. Mr. Palgrave is the sixty-fifth member of his University who has seceded since the movement began. Mr. Palgrave, it is understood, is in India, whence the news of his secession has reached England. He obtained a first class at Oxford about two years ago.

AN ODD RELATIONSHIP.—The *Church and State Gazette* says in its prospectus—"We support the State as the nursing parent of the Church, and the Church as the guide and counsellor of the State"—that is to say, the duty of the child is to guide and counsel the parent!!

LUTON, BEDS.—A very interesting and effective lecture was delivered at the above place on Friday last, by J. Kingsley, Esq., in condemnation of the

connexion of the Church with the State. The meeting was numerous attended, the audience was very attentive, and the truths uttered by the speaker cannot fail to lead to much serious, searching thought upon the general question of ecclesiastical abuses and reforms. A repetition of the lecturer's visit to Luton will be anticipated by many with much pleasure.

THE CLERGY RESERVES MONEY IN CANADA.—We hear statements confidently made about these public funds, which we cannot refrain from laying before our readers, as we believe the impressions now getting abroad are substantially correct. 1. It is affirmed that the Episcopal Bishop of Toronto received last year about £10,000 of this money, while each of his clergy got about £200. The vast amount paid to Dr. Strachan serves very well to account for his quietly resigning his office as President of King's College. 2. The share now belonging to the Church of Scotland, according to the settlement of the Imperial Act, is sufficiently large to furnish at least £400 a year to each minister now connected with that body in this Province, though they do not actually receive £100 a piece! This startling result must be owing to the rupture in favour of the Free Church. 3. One minister of this latter body, without the approval or knowledge of his brethren, managed to get £50 of these funds in a wholly irregular way, a short time before the late general election, during which he, of course, warmly supported the ex-Administration! Alas! for a minister of the Free Church. Had he been a consistent voluntary he would have been free indeed, and not a cringing slave of the Government. We hope and pray that our brethren of the Free Church will take warning from that man's example, and firmly resolve not to covet the wedge of gold, or Babylonish garment, or any of the accursed things. Yea, it behoves all who value freedom in Church and State, to take warning and to use their best endeavours that these funds may be soon taken from their present corrupting and enslaving uses, and applied to objects of common and secular advantage. Our liberties will not be safe whilst the existing law remains in force, or whilst there is any Government provision made for the clergy.—*Montreal Register*. [Commenting upon this intelligence, the *Toronto Banner* says:—"We entreat the friends of religious prosperity, civil freedom, and social peace, to employ the most energetic means to put an end to this demoralizing monied commerce between Government and clergy. To do this effectually the rectories must be abolished—the reserves must be devoted to education—and our legislators and executive councillors must be required to adopt the rule that no SECTARIAN GRANTS OR ENDOWMENTS SHALL HENCEFORTH BE MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.]

EMIGRATION.—It appears from the accounts just laid before Parliament by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners that the total number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom during the year 1847 was 258,270. The number is remarkable, as it is about twice as great as that of any previous year. Of the 20 years immediately preceding 1847, the four which were marked by the largest emigration were 1832 (when the number was 103,140); 1841, 118,700; 1842, 128,300; and 1846, 129,870. The season of 1841-2, like that of 1846-7, was one of severe pressure upon the means of the labourer and small capitalist, arising, in both instances, from want of employment and high prices of food; and the spring of 1831 came at the close of a period of three years during which trade was also restricted and the prices of food unusually high.—*Globe*.

THE REFUGE FOR THE JUVENILE DESTITUTE DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—On Wednesday a meeting of governors and general committee of the above corporation was held in the board-room of the male establishment at Hoxton, for general business. The report stated that during the past year 174 males and 185 females had been received into both establishments. The boys are employed in shoemaking and tailoring, and the girls in the laundry, needle, and household work, besides a daily course of religious and intellectual training. The present limited funds compel the committee to shut their doors against a great number of young applicants for relief. The boys are provided for by apprenticeship, emigration, &c.; the girls by servitude or other employment.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Saturday publishes reports received from various parts of the country, which prove the very unwelcome fact that the potatoe disease has again manifested itself in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that it has already done much mischief. The communications proving this bad news will be found in the columns of our contemporary, but it may be well to state here that the places enumerated as those where the disease has been detected are Tunbridge Wells; Netherbene, near Dorchester; Welling, Kent; Amporn; Dorking; Petworth; Lewes; Brentwood; Cranford; Enfield; Wavenden, Bucks; Cossey, Norfolk; Suffolk; Blunham, Beds; near Chester; Prescott, Lancashire; Hemsworth and Rotherham, Yorkshire; Banffshire; Llanrwst, North Wales; Nenagh; Ryde, Isle of Wight; Torquay and Clythdon, Devon; and Woolstone, near Stratton, Cornwall.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—Three Liverpool papers, namely, the *Mercury*, the *Mail*, and the *Times*, are all advancing the prices of their papers, after eighteen months' experience of the ruinous cheap newspaper system. They seem all to be fully convinced that a good article can only be supplied when a fair remuneration is paid for it.

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER AT DUNDEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the friends of the *Nonconformist* newspaper in Dundee took place in the Caledonian Hall, on the evening of Monday, June 19, when an intelligent and respectable party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea. George Rough, Esq., occupied the chair.

After tea, the CHAIRMAN, in a few appropriate observations, introduced the business of the evening. He reminded the company of the circumstances in which the *Nonconformist* was established; reviewed in eulogistic terms the manly and independent course which it has pursued; and attributed many of the signs of growing intelligence which are now observable in the country, especially on the State-church question, to its able and intrepid advocacy. At the close of his observations he read the following letter from the Rev. George Gilfillan, who had been requested to attend the meeting:—

Dundee, June 13th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—I find that I cannot be released from my Kirkaldy engagements in time for your meeting. I rely upon your letting the meeting know that my absence is not owing to any indifference to its object. I have the highest respect for the talent, courage, honesty, and boldness with which the *Nonconformist* has all along been conducted; every wish for its increased circulation and redoubled moral influence; and I earnestly hope that your meeting may give it in Dundee a new and strong impulse.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

GEORGE GILFILLAN.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. T. HENDERSON. Mr. Henderson offered some general observations on the injury inflicted upon the Church of Christ, and the great hindrance presented to the progress of spiritual religion, by the connexion of the Church with the State.

Mr. O. J. ROWLAND seconded the resolution. He objected to the ordinary run of politicians and newspaper editors, that they seem destitute of an insight into first principles, and of faith in what is in itself true. Their schemes of reform, he observed, are characterised by a superficial fitness only to the emergency which calls them forth; no principle is acknowledged. The emergency of to-day is met by some hasty extempore provision; the emergency of to-morrow—similarly. The question of founding the institutions of the nation upon unalterable truth; of recognising God and his high laws in the business of legislation; seems not to occur to them. Mr. R. dwelt at considerable length and with great felicity of illustration upon the short-sightedness and fatuity of this planless habit, pointing out the inevitability of revolutions and convulsions so long as it shall be adhered to. He concluded by observing that the distinguishing feature of the *Nonconformist*, to his mind, was its earnest recognition of sound principles in all its plans of reform—its indignant repudiation of the jobbing and latitudinarian expediency which has hitherto disgraced our legislation—a passionate love of truth, and a calm trust in it as the only secure foundation of national stability and greatness.

The other resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. ALEXANDER HANNAY, Dundee; Mr. J. J. LOTHIAN; the Rev. JOHN LOW, Perth; and Mr. DAVID JAMES. These gentlemen expressed their cordial attachment to the principles which the *Nonconformist* so ably maintains, and their desire that, by a widened circulation, its influence might be brought to bear upon every family within the pale of Dissent.

The Rev. Mr. Low, in the course of his observations, remarked, as one proof of the influence the *Nonconformist* newspaper was exerting, that he had by its perusal become a convert from Toryism to the Liberal views so ably set forth by its talented editor, Mr. Miall.

The friends who were present responded to the general sentiments uttered by the various speakers with the most animated enthusiasm; and pledged themselves, in no spirit of mere party or hero-worship, but in earnest love of truth, to exert themselves to extend the sphere of the *Nonconformist's* operations. The following were the resolutions passed:—

That this meeting regards with animated satisfaction the course pursued by the *Nonconformist* newspaper, with respect to the ecclesiastical institutions of the country, as by law established, and feels grateful to its earnest and talented editor for his masterly exposures of the unscripturalness and incongruity of the State-church system.

That this meeting cordially approves of the general sentiments of the *Nonconformist* newspaper on questions of general politics, and is desirous of recording its emphatic approbation of the honest endeavours which it has made to obtain the political enfranchisement of the manhood of the nation.

That this meeting has heard with satisfaction that the *Nonconformist* newspaper has attained a position of security with respect to the pecuniary interests of its proprietors; but begs to express its sympathy with the movement which has lately been made with the view of extending its moral influence; and would earnestly recommend it to the Christian public as an organ worthy of their support—especially in view of its constant reference to Christian principles, and the interest of vital religion, in all its advocacy of political change.

THE SUGAR-DUTIES.—The duty of 20s. on foreign muscovado sugar, under the old law, fell yesterday to 18s. 6d., and the new law not having come into operation, merchants have paid the duties upon nearly all the stock of sugar in the port of London in order to avoid the discriminatory duty between clayed brown and muscovado of 1s. 6d. The operation will put somewhere about £20,000 into the pockets of the merchants at the expense of the revenue. The new standard samples are viewed with great indignation by those connected with foreign sugar, as being preposterously low.—*Shipping Gazette*, Friday.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. J. CAUGHEY.—It is now very probable that this minister of the gospel will shortly revisit England.

OPENING OF THE "MODEL" WESLEYAN CHAPEL, POPLAR.—This exceedingly beautiful chapel was opened for divine service on Thursday morning, the 29th ult., by the Rev. John Lomas. The principal friends afterwards dined together. In the afternoon, a tea meeting was held, at which about four hundred were present. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. James Hamilton, minister of the Free Church, Regent-square, delivered an eloquent discourse to a large congregation. The services on Sunday week were large and respectable. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. W. M. Bunting; that in the afternoon by the Rev. P. Hardcastle; and the Rev. Dr. Bunting preached in the evening to a literally overflowing congregation. The services were continued on Monday night by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, and on Wednesday by the Rev. John Rattenbury.—*Wesleyan*.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—The Rev. Henry Mackenzie has been appointed to the vicarage of this parish, on the resignation of the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, Bart.

OPENING OF ST. GEORGE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, LONDON.—From the reign of Queen Mary to that of Queen Victoria there has been no such remarkable day in London for the Roman Catholics as that which took place yesterday week, in Lambeth parish, upon the opening of the new church or cathedral at Westminster-road. For the first time since the year 1558 there were seen clustered together in the immediate neighbourhood of the Archbishop of Canterbury, foreign archbishops and bishops, some 300 or 400 priests, monks in their white gowns and hoods, friars of various orders, and all wearing rich robes or poor habiliments, indicative either of the high rank which they have attained in their Church, or of the poverty to which they have devoted themselves. There were present the Archbishop of Treves, the Bishops of Liege, Tournay, Chalons, and Chersonesees, with their canons and chaplains. Of the British Roman Catholic prelates present, besides Dr. Wiseman, was Dr. Gillis, of Edinburgh. The entire body of the church was filled with Roman Catholic laity, amongst whom were the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P., Lord Camoys, Lord Stafford, &c., &c. Several distinguished members of the Protestant Church were also present. The new church of St. George, which was opened for the first time on Tuesday, was erected, we believe, at a cost of £40,000. It is a truly noble pile of building, a specimen of the pure old Gothic, and capable of containing a congregation of 4,000 persons. There was a grand procession at the commencement. The line of prelates and priests was sufficiently long to fright the island from its Protestant propriety. Dr. Wiseman celebrated high mass, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Doyle, the pastor of the chapel. The offertory was sung by Tamburini. The sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman, in the course of which he read a letter from the late Archbishop of Paris, regretting that he could not be present at the ceremony of consecration, in consequence of the state of Paris, "where grave circumstances required his presence." "Whilst," said Dr. Wiseman, "every other prelate to whom I sent an invitation said that, though he could not come, he would offer prayers for our welfare, the Archbishop of Paris alone omitted to do so, as if he felt some presentiment of his martyrdom. But sure I am that he is looking down upon us from heaven, the last glorious martyr whom the Church has given to her people, and that he is offering prayers for us at this moment." In the evening there were also a procession, benediction, and vespers, and a sermon preached by Dr. Gillis, who returned thanks in the French language to the foreign prelates for their presence at the ceremony.—*Times*.

HIGHBURY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held in the library of the College, on Wednesday, the 28th of June. The meeting was numerously attended, both by ministers and others. The Rev. James Stratton presided on the occasion. After prayer, by the Rev. R. Ashton, the Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, which gave a highly satisfactory account of the state of the Institution in every respect but its pecuniary affairs. The students had made that progress in the various branches of learning to which their attention during the session had been directed, which justified the hope that, in due time, they would become able ministers of the New Testament. The reports of the examiners—the Revs. Dr. Alliot, J. Young, A.M., R. Redpath, A.M., and J. J. Freeman—announced a degree of proficiency to which the students had attained, which was alike creditable to them, and honourable to their tutors. Essays were read by three of the senior students—the first by Mr. Paull, on "The Use and Abuse of the Feelings in Religion;" the second by Mr. Wight, on "The Special Inculcation of Duty;" and the third by Mr. Hall, on "The Christian Ministry and Christian Church, contemplated in relation to the Present State of Society." The Treasurer's statement showed a debit balance of more than £400. By death, and other circumstances, the amount of the annual subscriptions showed a deficiency, compared with some years during the life of the late Treasurer, of more than £600. This may be in part accounted for by the establishment of other collegiate institutions, which have, to some extent, received the pecuniary contributions which were formerly bestowed on Highbury.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Western College was held on Wednesday morning last, June 28. The peculiar and painful circumstances under which the meeting this year took place, rendered it the mournful duty of those present to adopt the following resolution before entering upon the usual business:—

The Executive Committee of the Western College, assembled on the sudden translation of the Rev. Dr. Payne from his labours on earth to his heavenly reward, cannot proceed to the duties claiming their attention until they have recorded a testimony of their affectionate esteem for his character and worth.

During the period of twenty years, in which this institution was privileged and blessed by his official connexion with it as theological tutor, he laboured zealously and unremittingly for the improvement of the students committed to his charge, and by the appliance of his clear, profound, and discriminating apprehension of Scriptural doctrine, combined with the aid of mental and moral science, in which he was deeply skilled, he led them into all truth; while, by his meekness, humility, and devout piety, he continually presented to them an example worthy of their imitation.

Two other resolutions, lamenting the loss of Dr. Payne to the church at large, and sympathizing with his bereaved family, were also adopted. The report was then read. It stated that during the past session the institution had been still increasing in prosperity. The number of its students was greater than that of the previous year, and the reports of the examiners bore testimony to a considerable increase in their general attainments. The pulpit engagements of the students had also been largely increased. In December last a warrant was received under the Queen's sign manual, authorizing the officers of this institution to grant certificates to candidates for degrees in arts and law in the University of London; and at the last matriculation examination Mr. D. Williams was placed by the examiners in the first division. The Rev. R. Alliot, LL.D., and the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., having kindly undertaken the examination of the students in classics and mathematics, furnished reports, each of which was highly satisfactory. The annual sermon was preached on Wednesday evening at Mount-street Chapel, Devonport, by the Rev. H. F. Burder, D.D. The committee make an especial appeal to the churches in the West of England on behalf of an institution which is peculiarly their own. A vigorous effort has been made towards the liquidation of the outstanding debt of £600 during the present year, and already between four and five hundred pounds have been contributed or promised. The annual income of the College is, however, still unequal to the expenditure.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this institution was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st of June. The examination of the students occupied the whole of Monday and Tuesday, till late at night. It was conducted by written papers and *visu voce* interrogation; and gave much satisfaction to the examiners, who were John Munro, Esq. LL.D., the Rev. John Kelly, James Priddy, Jonathan Glyde, and J. A. Savage. The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, the 21st. After singing, and prayer by the Rev. D. Jones, of Booth, John Baldwin, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, was voted into the chair. Two essays were then read by the retiring students on the following subjects:—"The Harmony of Reason and Revelation," and "The Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost." The yearly address to the students was delivered by the Rev. J. Gregory, of Thornton, and excited considerable approbation, by an appropriate choice of topics, and the ability displayed in their treatment. The annual report was exceedingly favourable, showing in the treasurer's department a deficit of £124, with various collections and subscriptions remaining to be forwarded. The following gentlemen spoke to the different resolutions:—The Revs. J. Glendenning, J. Priddy, T. Scales, R. Skinner, R. Gibbs, J. Glyde, W. Atherton, J. M. Obery; and T. Burnley, J. Crossley, J. Clapham, W. Milligan, P. Willans, R. Patterson, J. Briggs, and P. K. Holden, Esqs. The annual sermon was preached in the College Chapel, by the Rev. S. Oddy, of Ossett, from Rom. iv. 16—"It is of faith, that it might be by grace." It was a sound and closely-argued discourse, on the great Protestant doctrine of justification by faith. The decease of the Rev. J. Ely, and the Rev. J. Stringer, the late secretary, during the past year, as well as that of the Rev. J. Wilkinson and the Rev. A. Briggs, who had but recently left the house and entered on the pastoral office, furnished a theme of serious reflection, and chastened with grief the otherwise joyous feelings of the meeting.

GISBORO', NORTH RIDING, YORKSHIRE.—The cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Gisboro', has been accepted by the Rev. W. C. Drane, late of Newport Pagnell College.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND JENNY LIND.—The Committee have been unable to secure the services of Mlle. Jenny Lind for our approaching musical festival, owing to the difficulty of meeting the other arrangements of her provincial tour. The sum of £1,000 was offered by the Committee; and Miss Lind, to show the interest felt by her in the charities of the city, accompanied the refusal by a cheque for £50.—*Bury and Norwich Post*.

YARMOUTH ELECTION.—The candidates for Great Yarmouth were nominated on Friday. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Sandars and Mr. Bagshaw. The poll, demanded on behalf of Mr. Rumbold, was fixed for this day. Riots among the disfranchised freemen were feared; and special constables were sworn in and armed. On Saturday the poll commenced, and at its final close the numbers were stated as follows:—Sandars, 414; Rumbold, 304; Bagshaw, 300. The town was comparatively quiet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Public attention is directed to Parliamentary reform. Trusting that you will insert all communications upon this subject, if you think they are worthy, I send you the following remarks upon the points contained in the People's Charter.

That which gives prominence to the reform movements at present is, the suffering endured by various classes of society. This may be ascribed to three causes:—

1. The limited knowledge of man. His care being baffled by agents in the world, whose existence he learns from painful experience of their effects.

2. The evils resulting from the Legislature; its ignorance of that which will best promote the welfare of society; its being composed of those who are the representatives of only a portion of society, unacquainted with, or careless of, the wants and the desires of those who are unrepresented, and too much affected by the consideration of their own separate interests.

3. The third and most important is, the want of individual moral power, which would lead to self-control, and adjust the social and economical relations of society.

The second of these is denounced by many as the cause of the national distress. To remedy the evil, society is aroused and agitated by measures of reform in the constituency and in the Legislature. Political agitation is censurable, because it creates bad feelings and engenders strife in the different classes of society. It exaggerates the importance of the opinion that Government can and ought to provide for the wants of the people. It also diverts the minds of the people from the duty of self-reform. However, when society is agitated, it is the duty of all men to endeavour impartially to arrive at a just conclusion respecting the truth and justice of that which is demanded. Every man ought to aid the triumph of that which he believes to be just. To resist it but deepens the conviction of its importance, and exasperates those who are seeking to obtain it against the resisting party. Believing that there is truth in the demands, the following remarks are offered:—

Of the Suffrage or the Elector.—1. It is the right of every man, as man, to give effective expression to his convictions of that which is necessary to promote his welfare, so far as it is affected by legislation. When the number composing a community is great, that the wants of all may be attended to, and that the result may be arrived at with deliberation, it is necessary that they delegate their power to a few whom they believe to be competent and trustworthy. The exercise of this right supposes that he who exercises it renders obedience to the rules of action made by the combined efforts of those who possess this delegated trust. He who renders obedience to the rules of action so made ought to have the means, in combination with others, of preventing them from being oppressive to himself for the benefit of one or a few individuals; this is a negative mode of contributing to his welfare. It is of great importance that, when this right is conceded to the individuals who are seeking to obtain it, that a class which will be a great majority be prevented from endangering the freedom and security, which would be oppression, of another class which will be a minority. Of this hereafter.

2. It is just that he who contributes to the expenses of government should have some control over that expenditure, to see that it is not expended improperly, or with extravagance. When they who expend the public money only represent a portion of those who pay it, a strong motive to economy is destroyed. They expend that which is not wholly contributed by themselves or their supporters.

Properly to exercise this right, the possessor ought to have a knowledge of the principles which are established, in the age in which he lives, as necessary for the public good. He should also have the moral character which will enable him to forego present self-interest, when it is in opposition to the convictions of his mind. Reason oft condemns that which desire prompts us to perform. It will be said, that many of those who are trying to obtain the franchise have not these qualifications. While it may be admitted that the proportion of these to the whole number will be increased, yet it is evident that many who are at present electors are deficient in these important requisites. Although the proportion will be increased, I think, it is not of sufficient weight to justify the withholding of justice to the individual, if the freedom and security of the whole can be maintained. By giving this which is his right, to every man who has attained the legal majority, without establishing any counterpoise, the constituency will remain, *virtually*, one of a class.

The nation may be divided into two great classes—the possessors of capital, fixed and circulating; and those who are not possessors. The former may be termed the propertied, the latter the unpropertied class. Property must be individual. It cannot, like many of the benefits enjoyed by man, which decrease not by diffusion, be possessed at the same time by two individuals of separate interest. For the welfare and prosperity of society, it is necessary that there should be individual freedom in the acquisition, appropriation, and control, of this property. Giving the franchise to all, without any check, would really place the power of government in the hands of the unpropertied, they being a large majority.

Where power greatly preponderates, they who possess it will use it for that which they believe, though they are liable to be mistaken, to be for their own advantage. This is true, whatever is the number of the possessors, few or many. Our own country is an evidence where they are the minority; the United States where they are the majority. While the Americans boast of their freedom, they keep, for their self-interest, and in compliance with their prejudices, one-fifth of their population in slavery. Even those negroes who are free, dare not use the rights which they possess. They also, like the monarchs of other nations, will gratify their desire of national aggrandisement, when they are wrong, if they can do so with ease, from the weakness of the resisting nation. This is clear in their conduct towards Mexico. It is therefore apparent, that whoever are the holders of power—whether one, few, or many—they wield it for their own benefit, though that, at times, is in opposition to justice.

In our own country the struggle, in common with all

old-settled countries, is for the material wants of existence. Here, the field of profitable production of the necessities of life is limited, or nearly exhausted. Here, the population presses upon the means of subsistence; and, if the preventive check be not more influential, will constantly press. When, therefore, there occurs any failure or deficiency of crops, or any stagnation in trade, there will be periods of suffering more or less severe. During these periods of suffering, those who suffer most will naturally attempt, having the power, to relieve themselves. This will be by legislative interference, which will affect the freedom and security of capital. It is thus necessary to provide for the freedom and security of all, in periods of adversity as well as in those of prosperity. These are the results to be guarded against in the arrangement of the constituency. It is right that the labouring classes should, as men, be admitted, individually and collectively, to influence the government of the country of which they form an important part. The influence so exercised ought not to be predominant, which would be class legislation.

To attain these objects, it is proposed by the leaders in the new reform movement to extend the suffrage to all householders, and, under certain conditions, to occupiers of a part of a house. This will preserve a nearer balance of the two classes into which society has been divided than universal suffrage, as proposed in the Charter. It will also give collective influence to the labouring classes, but not influence individually. It will exclude many of the most intelligent and provident of the labouring, and some of the middle classes.

The plan which I propose is, to give the suffrage to all who are of legal majority, not criminals or paupers. By this, every man would gain his right of individual, and the labouring classes of collective, influence over the government and expenditure of the country. To prevent the predominant influence of a class in the legislature, give additional votes to those who pay the property and income-tax. This, as a direct tax, if equitably adjusted, is preferable to one that is indirect. By this means, the balance of power would be preserved between the two classes—that which has, and that which has not property. The franchise would thus be obtained by every man of sane mind (not a pauper or criminal), while freedom and security would be preserved, with certainty, to all classes of the community.

The Ballot—freedom of the elector.—The ballot is necessary, that every elector may give his vote free from outward constraint. A man's actions should proceed from conviction of that which is suitable, which is right; not from fear, caused by his fellow-man, of suffering for his actions. It is required for the independence of his character. If he is not protected by the ballot, he is exposed to punishment for acting according to his views of that which is right. He who acts regardless of the threats or malice of another is superior to him who does not; yet man wants helps to strengthen his virtuous resolutions.

Equal Electoral Districts.—That an equal number of votes should have equal influence, is evidently just. If they are not as equal as they can be made from ever occurring changes, one vote in a small constituency may, and does now, possess the same influence as ten in a larger one, without any regard to individual justice or national safety. It would be beneficial with the present qualification of voters. In it there is so much of justice as I think will commend it to the approbation of all men.

Annual Parliaments, or the duration of the delegated trust.—There are two considerations which ought to guide us in reference to the duration of parliaments:—1. From being too short; to avoid the unnecessary recurrence of the excitement and expectation which always will occur while men differ respecting the principles of the policy which ought to guide the government. Not the excitement and expectation on the day of election, but respecting the results which will affect the government. This uncertainty of the result of elections has a depressing influence on the industry of the country. 2. From being too long; that the electors may have sufficient control over the member; that he may be impressed with his responsibility to the electors who have entrusted him with their welfare for the time being, as it is affected by government. There are two proposals as to the duration of parliaments, one annual—the other triennial. Judging according to the foregoing remarks, annual would produce too much of the disadvantages which accompany elections. Triennial has perhaps too little influence on the member. Of the two, triennial is preferable; perhaps a better and more desirable than either is biennial.

Property Qualification.—This may be a means of preventing those who, from motives of self-interest, would seek for place, by fanning the passions of the people. It may preserve the dignity of the House of Commons, and act conservatively upon the institutions of the country. With these advantages it has one disadvantage—it prevents the constituents having full freedom in the choice of their representatives. If the constituency is formed to secure justice to all, they ought to have this freedom. When they have not they are not fully represented.

Payment of Members.—This is defended because the representative being the servant of the people, he ought to be paid for his services. This is to be his reward. Pecuniary rewards for public services are not the best when those services do not engross much time. Those who declaim against the extravagance of government should be cautious how they add when there is no need to the public expenditure. It is important that motives to action in members of parliament should proceed from love to their country, a desire to promote its welfare, and to diffuse its influence over the whole world. There would remain the freedom to those who had a majority of votes, who only would be truly represented by voluntarily taxing themselves, of electing any person whom they thought qualified. From these considerations I conclude it would be better not to pay members of parliament.

Bradford, July 5, 1848.

ACORN.

MR. VINCENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me, through your pages, to state to my friends that I am recovered from my late indisposition, and that I shall be present at the *soirée* at York on Wednesday, the 19th.

I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,

HENRY VINCENT.

Fellenberg-house, Stamford-hill, 11th July, 1848.

JUSTICE TO THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have forwarded a Bath journal containing a letter in reply to one addressed to myself in that paper, and founded on remarks made by the *Nonconformist* upon my recent pamphlet entitled "Justice to the Industrious Classes." As the letter contains a statement of the reasons which induced me to make certain suggestions in the pamphlet, and also sets forth all my views of the stirring events of the present time, as well as the course I intend to pursue, it may perhaps be thought worthy of a place in the columns of the *Nonconformist*:—of this, however, your own sense of propriety can alone form the best judgment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SPENCER.

6, Ainslie's Belvedere, Bath, July 8, 1848.

To the Editor of the Bath Journal.

SIR,—In replying to a letter addressed to me in the *Bath Journal* of July 1st, under the signature of "Galileo," I wish in the first place to acknowledge the kindness with which he speaks of my former exertions in behalf of the popular cause, and of my re-appearance at the Guildhall in support of Mr. Hume's motion.

In common with the editor of the *Nonconformist*, your correspondent fears that I have not sufficiently imbibed the spirit of the Reform Movement, because in my recently published pamphlet, "Justice to the Industrious Classes," I have suggested the application of an extended suffrage to the vacancies which may occur, reserving the general adoption of it to the election of the entire assembly at the dissolution of the present Parliament.

I would remind your correspondent, and also the editor of the *Nonconformist*, that this proposal, which appears to them too timid, would, according to the average duration of parliaments, secure a reformed parliament as early as the most sanguine reformers can anticipate. It would allow the legislature time to discuss the subject with that calm deliberation which its importance demands; it would enable them to make a judicious division of the United Kingdom into electoral districts; to fix upon suitable polling places; and to provide for taking the votes by ballot. It would give opportunity to reasoning men to argue with their fellows, and to dismiss the fears with which they regard the mighty spirit of democracy, which haunts the timid with more than ghostly terror. It would give time to commercial men to become familiar with the thoughts of justice to the universal people; not as some impending calamity which would disturb the money market and injure public credit, but as an enlightened policy tending to greater stability by placing all our institutions on a broader basis. It might lead the faithless professors of religion to be ashamed of the alarm with which they regard the growth of popular power, and it might lead them to believe that "there is a reward for the righteous and a God that judgeth in the earth," even though every man shall have obtained a vote.

As far, however, as I am concerned, I should rejoice to see an election for Bath to-morrow, at which every man of twenty-one years of age should be entitled to vote; and I am persuaded that, if unfettered in the choice of candidates, and protected from intimidation by the ballot, the representatives they would elect would render as useful service to the country as any who have been returned for this important city. Nor should I be alarmed were the whole empire at once to elect representatives according to the whole six points; every one of which, except the ballot, has in times past formed part of the British constitution. Great changes would no doubt result, and many might suffer inconvenience for a time; but sure I am, that men of industry, sobriety, and prudence, would be the gainers, and that only men of sloth and pride would suffer loss. They that pull down their barns and build greater, whilst the toiling millions can scarcely obtain bread to eat, must expect sooner or later the alarm, "Thou fool, this night," &c. The present system tends to render a few rich men richer, and the thousands who live by trade and labour poorer. Under the just laws and equitable taxation of a Parliament elected by the people, those who have already more wealth than is good for them, will become less rich, and working men will obtain food convenient for them. Both of these consequences should be regarded with delight by those who, like myself, build all their faith and hope on that sacred book which says, "Let the brother of low degree rejoice in that he is exalted, but the rich in that he is made low; because as the flower of the grass he shall pass away." James i. 9, 10.

Your correspondent presumes that I agree with him in condemning the Reform Bill. I do most heartily. On the passing of that bill, in my delight, I caused the bells of the parish church of Hinton, of which I was then the incumbent, to be rung. But, unhappily, that measure contained the seeds of its own dissolution; it was framed in the spirit of fear of the people; and, though well intended by Earl Grey, it was so curtailed of its due proportions before it became law, as to do the least possible good, whilst it made the greatest possible pretence. The end of it has been, a House of Commons in which no words are better known than BRIBERY and CORRUPTION, unless they be MORE COMMISSIONERS, and MORE TAXES TO PAY THEM. That which professes to represent the people, and which represents only one man in six, is a mockery. That which professes to be the people's bulwark against the encroachments of the aristocracy, but which has become an instrument in the hands of the aristocracy, is a delusion. That which, whilst half filled with noblemen and officers of the army and navy, calls itself a House of Commons, must be a hypocritical pretence. There are good men in that House; but they will join in these assertions; and, with all respect to the most honourable portion of it, I assert my belief that the Reform Bill is a failure, and that the Parliament elected under it has, within the last few years, done more to increase taxation and pauperism, and to throw over the people the chains of a system of centralization, than any legislature I could name in the known world. Never, it is true, have so many new churches sprung up; yet never did false religion, under the garb of Puseyism, so rapidly usurp the place of true Christianity. State education has also increased; but crime and pauperism abound more than ever, and the land is covered with gaols, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

At the time I wrote that pamphlet the House of Commons was threatened with an attack of armed multitudes. Believing as I do that reform is not to be sought by the shedding of blood, and that a state of anarchy is

not the time to enact a new constitution—being also myself neither disposed to intimidate nor to yield to intimidation—I made the suggestion which has led to this correspondence. But now, danger being over, and Parliament having resumed more than its usual confidence, and there being every sign that sugar will be raised again in price to enrich the West Indian proprietors, and that an attempt will be made to place a perpetual tax on bread for the benefit of the landowners at home, all need of caution is removed. I am now ready to assert that, whilst it is true that physical force cannot obtain reform, yet it is equally true that there must be a sufficient amount of agitation to render the Legislature uneasy; and that, unless the people's voices be distinctly uttered, the high tide of political excitement will have receded before the beautiful vessel of reform has been brought into harbour. In the fourth thousand of "Justice to the Industrious Classes" (the third thousand being already printed) I shall, therefore, alter the suggestion alluded to; and I will most cordially unite with any peaceable movement in favour of the universal representation of the British people in Parliament.

If this be not obtained, matters will grow worse. We shall hear much cant about slavery in America, where at least every white man has a vote, and where every slave continues a slave only because the constitution has denied him a vote; but in the meantime slavery at home will increase. We shall hear of protection to native industry; and in the meantime working men will scarcely be able to live by their industry. Let the people of England know that not personal bondage only constitutes slavery, but oppressive taxation and offensive meddling with the affairs of private life. A taxing machine that takes a man's earnings out of his pocket by increasing the price of provisions, compels him to work the longer, and to that extent enslaves him. Laws that interfere with his religion, his trade, or his domestic concerns, taking away his free agency, to that extent enslave him. Austria did this; and the Emperor still speaks to his people as to his children; but it is too late. Prussia did this; and the King managed all the affairs of all the people, as if they were so many machines, causing them to play at soldiers or say their prayers at his bidding; but it will not do any longer. In France the ex-King tried to manage the affairs of all the people by complete centralization; but no sooner were the people supposed to be fast bound, than the innate greatness of human nature burst forth from its intolerable control and determined to be free. Nor will France be quiet till there is a Government wise enough to let every man pursue his own business and manage his own affairs; and at the same time powerful enough to perform the only business which a Government ought to perform, to protect every man's person and property. England alone increases in taxation and government interference. More and more the legislature treats the people as if they were children; and through pretence of charity and paternal care, takes from them the fruits of their industry, causes them to work harder and harder, and yet possess less and less. In the meantime the people have no voice in electing members of Parliament to stop this; and this is slavery; a slavery which their is none to pity; for the whole world of religious benevolence has sent its exertions to the heathen abroad and to the slaves in America!

This slavery will continue till the people reject the flesh-pots of false charity which are intended to reconcile them to the bondage of Egypt. It will continue till a public opinion has been formed, and till that opinion has been loudly expressed. Then, and not till then will there be LIBERTY. To obtain this must be every good man's wish. All who desire the favour of heaven and peace upon earth must strive for it. That the genuine TREE OF LIBERTY may be planted and take root in our soil must be the desire of every true patriot; and with the earnest expression of that desire contained in the lines of the Scotch bard, I shall conclude:—

"Without this tree, alack, this life
Is but a vale of woe, man;
A scene of sorrow, mixed with strife,
Nae real joys we know, man;
We labour soon, we labour late,
To feed the titled knave, man;
And a' the comfort we're to get
Is that ayont the grave, man.
Wi' plenty of sic trees, I trow,
The world would live in peace, man;
The sword would help to make the plough,
The din o' war would cease, man.
Like brethren in a common cause,
We'd on each other smile, man;
And equal rights and equal laws
Wad gladden every isle, man.
Was worth the loon wha wadna eat
Sic halesome dainty cheer, man;
I'd gi'e my shoon frae off my feet
To taste sic fruit, I swear, man.
Syne let us pray, auld England may,
Sure plant this far-fam'd tree, man;
And blythe we'll sing, and hail the day,
That gave us liberty, man."

The Tree of Liberty, by Robert Burns.

Trusting that your correspondent and your readers generally will respond to the noble sentiments of the poet,
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Bath, July 6, 1848. THOMAS SPENCER.

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS AND CENTRALIZATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The subjoined letter was sent to the *Educational Times*, with a particular request that it might appear in that periodical for this month. It was not, however, inserted; and the only reason assigned for its non-insertion was, that the subjects to which it refers would, at the general meeting of the College of Preceptors, to be held on the 29th inst., come under the consideration of that meeting. It is, then, evident that the reason stated by this editor for its non-insertion is that very one which renders it most important that it should have been read by the members of the College previously to their attendance at the general meeting. This being the case, you will oblige me by allowing it to appear in your periodical for next week. Your paper is, I hope, read by not a few of the members of the College. It seems, therefore, important that, prior to the general meeting of the College, those of such members who can attend that meeting, and who are opposed to centralization or monopoly in scholastic matters, should bestir themselves, and endeavour to counteract its influences. I am the more desirous of obtaining a place for my letter in your paper, from the fact that the editor of the *Educational Times*, the professed organ of the College of Preceptors, em-

plays his pen very much in the advocacy of centralization and governmental influence in education. The subject of the following letter is, then, important, because in the very same proportion as the College becomes a representative body, it is less likely to be controlled by the Government of the day. If, indeed, the College should become a mere metropolitan thing, conducted by a few virtually self-elected persons, it might the more easily be used as a political tool. The schoolmasters in their associated character, like a lot of silly sheep penned together, might thus be handed over to the higher powers; and the direction of the education of youth would thence devolve less on parental responsibility.

The following is the letter above referred to:—

After examining the draft of the intended charter of incorporation of the College of Preceptors, some of its clauses appear to me objectionable, and sufficient care does not seem to have been taken to avoid the evil of centralization. I write this article, therefore, in order to awaken attention to this subject. I am happy that my opinions on this subject harmonize with those of most, if not of all, the members of the Board of Schoolmasters in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse; and not of this board only, but of several other boards also in other parts of the kingdom. From letters received from their secretaries by the respected secretary of this board, it is evident that a strong opinion obtains that the charter will fail in accomplishing its intended object, unless due provision be made in it that, by means of the several boards in the kingdom, the provincial schoolmasters shall be really and truly represented. I entirely sympathize with my brethren here and elsewhere on this subject. I believe the charter will be worthless—nay, worse than worthless, a positive evil—unless it provides that the council shall be, not a body whose members have been nominated by their predecessors in office, but one elected by the several boards themselves. I see, unless the council be a representative body, that there never can be any sympathy between the different members of the College and its council, and consequently an institution intended for the association and fraternization of schoolmasters will, in this respect, be ineffectual. How desirable soever it may have been that the existing council should heretofore have nominated its successors in office, it surely would not be well that this plan of operation should continue, though these nominees should be subjected to the veto of a public meeting. If so, I foresee a body virtually irresponsible managing the affairs of the College and the several boards, however important in their several localities, the mere creatures and tools of the College. The list of members proposed for councillors at Midsummer 1847, and sent to this board for approval or disapproval, contained the names of persons, the whole of whom, with one exception, were unknown to almost every member of the College in this neighbourhood. At the public meeting in London, the schoolmasters then present having come from different parts of the kingdom, must have been very similarly situated when the list of nominees was presented to them. With want of knowledge of the candidates, confidence could not exist. Knowledge not only of ability, but of character, is essential to trust; and hence, to avoid suspicion and jealousy, it is of the highest importance that some representative plan should be devised that shall embrace both the metropolitan and provincial opinions and feelings of the profession. The full development of the representative system would be much assisted by making, not the metropolis the sole locus of association, but, (as in the case of the Congregational Union, and that of the British Association,) some other of the larger towns also places of meeting.

A suggestion has been made by the board of Plymouth to the College, and submitted to that body by one of its members, that one or more of the officers of the provincial boards should be *ex-officio* members of the council. To this it was objected, that hence the council, consisting of only 48 members, would soon become all *ex-officio* members. This, undoubtedly, would be a great evil, were the officers of the several boards self-elected, or mere nominees of their predecessors; but inasmuch as such officers are subject to the votes, and under the control of the members of those boards, there is no cause of deprecation in this. The idea of the "council being swamped by these provincial officers," I cannot understand. Who should swamp by their votes—in other words, who should have the power of determining all questions connected with the College, but the representatives of the schoolmasters? Those, and those only, who have fairly and honestly been elected to fill important situations ought to guide and govern the Society. Their elevation to their position being the result of the high opinion their fellow-members have entertained of their integrity and qualifications for office demands that their influence should be felt in the College. The greatest practical difficulty does not lie here, but in regulating the locality of each board, and in determining the electoral districts of the College. In this matter, however, if the existing boards might be allowed to continue, at least for a given period, and only one for each county, or at most two for the larger counties, were permitted for the future, perhaps this difficulty would in a great measure be met.

Your insertion of this letter, with the prefatory remarks, in the *Nonconformist* of next week, will much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
G. SLATER.

61, Union-street, Stonehouse, near Plymouth, June 23, 1848.

RETRENCHMENT.—With a view to effect a reduction of the expenditure, the port of Goole has been reduced from the fourth to the fifth class of ports, the situation of landing-waiter there has been abolished, and the salaries of the remaining officers at Goole regulated accordingly. By this arrangement a saving of £300 per annum has been effected. It is also stated to be in contemplation to make a large reduction in the establishment of the landing department at Hull, which will lead to a considerable saving of expense at that port.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We understand that this eminent legal functionary has just been served with a writ in an action for penalties incurred by alleged bribery at the Horsham election, to the amount of £10,000. Three eminent counsel are retained, and the cause, we are told, will be tried at the next Summer Assizes for Sussex.—*John Bull.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

RETIREMENT OF M. CARNOT.—On Wednesday the question of M. Carnot's remaining a member of the Ministry was brought to a crisis. The subject before the Assembly was a grant to schoolmasters; and a motion was made to reduce the proposed amount. M. Carnot defended his administration under the Provisional and Executive Governments: he had not advocated ignorance in legislators, but had still desired to see more members from the rural, and fewer from the civic, populations than he had seen. Violent altercations and a tumultuous scene arose, and lasted for some time. Ultimately the vote was reduced by a vote of 314 to 303. In consequence of this vote, M. Carnot resigned, and was immediately succeeded by M. Voulabellé, who is described as an undoubted, though not an ultra, republican. The vote is considered a proof of the rising influence of the party, composed principally of old deputies, which holds its meetings in the Rue de Poitiers.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION for the victims of the 23rd of June, reduced to the greatest simplicity and briefest route, passed off on Thursday without any accident of mark. General Cavaignac was present in plain clothes. Great military precautions had been taken to prevent untoward manifestations, which were apprehended. The bodies of the slain, which it was intended should be conveyed with the utmost pomp to the column of July (Place de la Bastille), and there inurned with the victors of July 1830, and of February 1848, were placed provisionally in the vaults of the Madeleine, "the preparations for their reception under the column of July not being finished." The true reason is supposed to be the discovery of an intention, on the part of the democratic republicans, to shoot Generals Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Bédau, Changarnier, Oudinot, and indeed all the "Africans," as well as other distinguished individuals. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"It is certain that a plot was detected for the assassination of General Cavaignac; but it is further reported, though I cannot give you good authority for it, that the police have actually seized a Fieschi machine in a window on the Boulevards, adjusted, and ready to sweep the procession as it passed. It is also said that excavations have been discovered at the Bastille, the object of which appears to have been, to bury alive the Government in the vaults where it was expected they would descend to pay the last tribute to the remains about to be deposited there."

THE DISARMAMENT.—The state of siege, which is somewhat relaxed in Paris, continues to be strictly maintained in the Banlieue, more particularly at Belleville and its neighbourhood. The National Guard of Belleville was disarmed several days ago, but 4,000 muskets are still detained by some of the inhabitants, who, it is needless to say, are believed to have taken an active in the insurrection. The disarmament of the National Guards of the 8th, 9th, and 12th arrondissements, whose dissolution had been decreed, was proceeding satisfactorily. It was complete in the 9th, where 7,500 muskets had been surrendered. In the 8th, considerable depôts of arms had been discovered; but several portions of the arrondissement had not been completely searched, and required a re-examination. In the 12th district, a greater quantity of arms than had been originally distributed were seized. In the nine other legions the disarmament was partial, twenty-seven companies only having been dissolved. Many muskets were found in the wells, garrets, cellars, and in the canal of St. Martin.

GENERAL DUVIVIER expired on Saturday. He was esteemed one of the bravest generals of the army of Africa. He was wounded on the 25th ult., at the entrance of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and died on Saturday morning, at the military hospital of the Val de Grace. It appears that he disregarded his wound at the commencement, but inflammation and fever set in, and ultimately lock-jaw, which terminated his very brilliant career, in the 54th year of his age. The death of General Duvivier, the cowardly night assassination of sentinels, particularly at Montmartre, and the attempt to murder a poor young lad, a Garde Mobile, at noonday, in the Rue St. Martin, on Friday, excited in Paris on Saturday and Sunday the liveliest indignation.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—During the discussion on the plan of the new constitution in the committees of the National Assembly, the question which gave rise to the most serious discussion is that relative to the expediency of having one or two Chambers. The defenders of the system of two Chambers—amongst which are mentioned MM. Thiers, Victor Hugo, Isambert, Jules de Lasteyrie, Raimbault, Demesanges, Pigeon, Oscar, Lafayette, Abraham Dubois, and Etienne—supported their arguments by referring to the United States, which commenced by forming a single Chamber, and very quickly admitted the necessity for a second Chamber. A single Assembly in France, it was said, would finish by becoming either tyrannical or slavish, as occurred during the first revolution. The partisans of a single Chamber—amongst whom are MM. Marrast, Crémieux, Babaud Larivière, Havin, Donatien Marquis, Regnaud, Gaudin, Barthe, G. Sarrazin, Fleury, Conti, Grevi, and Brunet—replied that the example of the United States did not apply to France, inasmuch as those states form a federal republic. They maintained, that the principle of the French Republic being unity, the two Chambers would be constantly in opposition to each other, and

might offer an usurper an opportunity of oppressing one by the other. The National Assembly would, it was believed, undertake to frame all the laws of the constitution, in which case it would sit twelve or fifteen months longer.

THE COMMITTEE OF WORSHIP, in discussing the election of bishops, have rejected direct and spontaneous nomination by the Government as well as the veto, adopting the plan of nomination by the head of the State from a list of candidates. The Bishops of Langres and Orleans differed; the former admitting in every case a veto on the part of the head of the State, while the latter would withhold it in case of three candidates being presented. It remains to determine who shall prepare the list of presentation. M. Arnaud, member for Arrière, who is in favour of the separation of the Church from the State, withdrew from the committee when they had agreed upon the intervention of the Government, which he objects to under any circumstances.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.—The Committee of the Assembly on Labour adopted on Saturday an important resolution. On the motion of Messrs. Leyet and Rondeau, the committee admitted in principle that individuals who, by ill-treatment, menaces, or acts of intimidation, should attempt to prevent labourers from working, or masters from employing labourers, should be liable to an imprisonment of from six days to six months, and to a fine of from 25*fr.* to 500*fr.* Their accomplices are to incur the same penalty.

MEASURES OF SAFETY.—In the National Assembly, on Friday, the report from the War Committee was read, recommending that the effective military force, permanently stationed in Paris and its environs, after the 20th instant, should not be under 50,000 men. General Cavaignac, President of the Council, replied that the executive power had not waited the order of the Assembly, but taken upon itself the execution of the measure. There were at present 50,000 men in and about Paris. He pledged himself shortly to lay before the Assembly a general project for the defence of the territory. M. Trousseau next asked General Cavaignac if it was his intention to continue much longer the state of siege, and the suspension of the journals whose presses had been placed under sequestration. General Cavaignac replied, that a Government should be very confident of the assent of the country to assume the responsibility of such a measure. But he felt so energetically supported by public opinion, that he did not hesitate to declare that the state of siege should be still maintained for some time. Its application was so mild that it would inspire no uneasiness. The relaxation of the measures relative to the press would depend on circumstances.

FURTHER ARRESTS.—Several important arrests were made on Thursday and Friday. Amongst them is mentioned that of Major Constantin, who was chief de cabinet of the Ministry of War under General Subervie, and who had even been appointed reporter to one of the courts marshal for the trial of the prisoners in the affair of the late insurrection. This officer resided in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Several of the insurgents, says the *Patrie*, declare that he gave orders in the construction of barricades. Having pressed hardly one of the prisoners in his examination, "How," said the prisoner, "is it you that thus question me? Why you know you were to have been Minister of War if we had succeeded. You know you commanded at one of the barricades in a blouse." This led to further inquiry, and the result was his arrest.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.—The *Constitutionnel* says: "We have the satisfaction of being able to announce that building works are not the only ones that have been resumed. Various establishments recommenced work. Laborious workmen appeared already restored to their habits, and to the confidence which united them to their employers. The country districts in the neighbourhood of Paris also see a number of men returning, who had gone to seek for better wages in the capital." The *Times* correspondent also says:—"Several of the *ouvriers* all but proved to have been in the affair have literally prayed for work. When their former arrogance, idleness, and dissipation be remembered, this fact would prove a sense of defeat or dissimulation."

ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.—The inquiries of the Committee of the National Assembly into the origin of the insurrection of the 23rd of June, are likely to throw considerable light on the subject. Evidence has already been produced, which proves clearly that the leaders in the conspiracy made use of the military organization of the *ateliers nationaux* to serve their purpose. In fact, the opportunity was very tempting. The *ateliers nationaux* was composed of 100,000 *ouvriers*, regularly divided into sections and brigades, with its lieutenants, and directors, and a complete system of discipline. All that was to be done, therefore, was to turn this ready-made army from their so-called labour to the defence of the barricades. It has been ascertained, that on the day before the insurrection, the leaders of each of the principal sections of the insurgents were brought to the spot where each of these sections were to be placed on the following day, and that the persons who were to be in command on the different points received their final directions, with instructions as to the spots where each barricade was to be placed, and the houses which were to be occupied by the insurgents. Besides this, the leaders met again the same evening, on the Place de Pantheon, finally to arrange their measures, and prevent confusion when the operations fairly commenced. It was observed by many, that the several processions of *ouvriers* were promenading the streets of Paris that day; but processions are now-a-days so common, that they attracted little attention, either on the part of the

public, or, as far as appearance goes, on the part of the authorities, who ought to be watching over the public safety.

THE FRENCH EDUCATION PROJECT.—The project of law relative to primary instruction, laid before the Assembly by M. Carnot, has been published in *extenso*.

According to this plan, education to a certain limit is declared compulsory. If the parent cannot, or will not, educate the child, the State will do it. Gratuitous education, to a certain limit, is offered by the State to all, without distinction. A parent who will neither provide education for his child, nor avail himself of the gratuitous instruction offered by the State, is guilty of an offence punishable by fine and suspension of civil rights. That portion of instruction called primary, and which it is declared in this project necessary to impart to all French children as the indispensable qualification to the future exercise of their rights as citizens, is declared to be as follows:—1. Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, the metrical system, measures of magnitude, elementary notions of physics, agriculture, and industry, drawing, singing, French history, and geography.—2. The duties and rights of a man and a citizen, the development of the sentiments of liberty, equality, and fraternity.—3. Elementary precepts of health and exercises useful to physical development.—Religious instruction by the ministers of the different worship. Such is the extent of education which this project declares it to be the duty of the state to impart or cause to be imparted to every child of either sex under the Republic. The machinery by which this immense design is to be realized is declared to consist of public schools, private schools, and family instruction, all of which are to be directly or indirectly controlled by the State. The public schools are to be conducted at the expense of the State, and administered under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction. The masters and mistresses of private schools must be licensed by the State, and their qualifications must be tested by means appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction. All children of every class, from the highest to the lowest, are subject to the surveillance of the Minister of Public Instruction, whose duty it is to see that none are uneducated.

The following is the fourth section of this project, in which the means of compulsion are enumerated:—

Every father, whose child aged full ten years, is notoriously known not to frequent any school, or receive primary instruction, is obliged, on notice from the Mayor, to present him to the commission of examination as to instruction. If the child be not presented, or if it appear that he does not frequent any school, or receives no instruction, the father may be cited at the request of the commission before the *Juge de Paix*, and reprimanded. The judgment shall be publicly posted up at the Mairie for a month. If the Commission report on the following year that he has not attended to the reprimand the father shall be cited before the civil tribunal of the arrondissement, and condemned to a fine of from 20 to 500 francs, and suspension of electoral rights during a period not exceeding five years. The judgment shall cease when the Commission shall report that the child has received primary instruction.

On Friday last, the bill demanding a million to improve the condition of primary teachers whose income from their place was less than 600*fr.* a year was discussed in the Assembly. An amendment having been brought forward in favour of female teachers whose income was less than 400*fr.* a year, it was eventually decided that a sum of 995,000*fr.* should be voted for male teachers, and another of 205,000*fr.* for female teachers. The bill was adopted with these credits.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

The *Démocratie* reports that M. Cabet has written to the chief of the executive power, demanding government ships to convey him, with a colony of Icarians, to Texas.

DEATH OF M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.—The great author of the "Génie du Christianisme," M. de Chateaubriand, died in Paris on Tuesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, in the 79th year of his age. On being informed of this, the French Academy unanimously voted that on the day that France lost Chateaubriand there should be no meeting of the academy. The Paris papers are unanimous in their expressions of deep regret on the occasion. "His death," says the *Débats*, "is a grief to be added to all the other misfortunes of the country; but at least M. de Chateaubriand has been able to terminate peaceably, and in the midst of the most touching attentions, one of the most agitated, the most tried, the most brilliant, and the most glorious lives of modern times." The funeral of M. de Chateaubriand was celebrated on Saturday, in the church of the Missions Etrangères, in the presence of the members of the French Academy, and an immense concourse of political and literary notabilities.

"It is announced," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "that King Charles Albert has invited Marshal Bugeaud to take the command of the principal corps of his army, and that the Marshal has arrived in Paris, to come to an understanding with the Government on that subject."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—A very striking illustration of the spirit of the times was afforded in a late sitting of the Medical Association of Paris. The members were discussing different articles of the rules to be established, when it became known that fighting was going on in the streets of the capital. A member immediately proposed that the debate should be adjourned, as blood was being shed in Paris; but he was opposed by M. Chassaignac, who coolly observed that circumstances of this description should not interfere with their proceedings, as their frequency would occasion too many interruptions.

"It is generally known," says the *Démocrate Pacifique*, "that General Cavaignac is the son of a member of the Convention, who died in exile, but it is not generally known that his mother is living, at

the age of seventy-six, and possesses one of those charming and vigorous minds not affected by the age of the body."

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Many excellent deeds are related of the Sisters of Charity—their character could hardly be higher than it was, however—during the deadly strife. A captain of the Garde Mobile was made prisoner, and carried by the insurgents into the court-yard of the *Sœurs de Charité* of the 12th arrondissement. He was about to be shot, when the superior placed herself quietly before the musket: "Stop!" said she, "this is the house of God! A crime would sully it; the death of this man would bring you evil and retribution." "You are right, sister; you have been always good for us, and we would not like to cause you any annoyance; we will carry the prisoner out, and shoot him in the street." This, however, did not meet the good and courageous woman's wishes, and for two hours she contended with raging rebels, and in the end succeeded in saving the officer's life.

It is now known that in the quarters occupied by the insurgents they gave orders for bread and meat. The following is the copy of a bond given to a baker in Rue Mesnilmontant:—

French Republic.—In the name of the people bakers are enjoined to deliver gratuitously to every person who shall demand it a pound and a half of bread, and half a pound to children.—(Signed) E. C., Quartier St. Maur.

Nineteen insurgents were taken out of a cellar in the Rue St. Antoine after the fight in the Place Baudoyer (behind the Hôtel de Ville), and, with the exception of one who escaped under a shower of balls, all were shot. The circumstances attending this execution, for such it was, were appalling, and recalled Lamartine's description of the massacre at the Abbaye on the 2nd of September, 1792. Some of them attempted to parry or escape the shots aimed at them, but one of them, exactly like the first of the Swiss who fell by the hands of the butchers of September, presented himself erect and full front to the fire.—*Times*.

The *Moniteur* has published official returns of the killed and wounded taken to the regular hospitals in Paris, from the 23rd to the 28th June: the killed 162, and the wounded 1,619. In addition, 364 wounded men were taken to temporary hospitals.

Among the prisoners lately arrested are M. Grandmesnil, the former editor of the *Réforme*, the organ of MM. Ledru Rollin and Flocon; M. Théophile Thoré, the editor of the *Vraie République*; M. Bennier, a painter, who is an intimate friend of the notorious M. Sobrier; L'Heritier, an old political convict, and member of several secret societies; Barral, Sub-Director of the Ateliers Nationaux, and Captain of the Eleventh Legion; Cavallon, Chief of the Club Démocratique; Guérineau, Vice-President of the Club de la Montagne.

The *Droit* announces the arrest of Count de Fouchicourt, and his son, twenty-one years of age, who commanded a barricade in the Rue Saint Louis du Marais, during the 23rd and 24th of June. Having been remarked and recognised in the battle by M. Isambert, the Count was arrested on Sunday afternoon. "It is true that I fought," said he, "but I fought in the name of order; for order, in my opinion, cannot be established in France without the re-establishment of legitimate royalty." It is added, that Count Fouchicourt planted a white flag on the barricade of which he assumed the command.

SPAIN.

Civil war has recommenced in Spain. A Montemolinist insurrection, headed by Cabrera, Elio, and Gomez, has broken out in the Northern provinces. Elio had entered Navarre in the end of June; and was then at the head of a body of well-armed men, some hundreds strong. Cabrera has since joined him and published a proclamation, in which he says:—

An avaricious, false, and corrupt prince, taking advantage of our divisions, in concert with a degraded princess, made an object of speculation of the Catholic throne of the Alfonsos and the Ferdinands. A matrimonial combination was schemed in the darkness of night; and the consequence of this combination is, that the crown that surpasses in splendour every crown in the world may pass from the brow of women, who wear it without right, to that of a stranger, without consideration, value, or title. France, already ashamed of having at her head the author of so vile a plot, has expelled him from her soil; while we Spaniards looked upon as a people so proud, keep amongst us at the summit of power the author of this plot, and all her accomplices, more than ever ready to profit by the fruit of their vile bargain.

General Prim had been removed from the government of Puerto Rico, and replaced by General Pezuela, who was first succeeded as Captain-General of Madrid by Count Mirasol.

The Carlist chief, Alzas, taken prisoner in Guipuzcoa, was shot at Tolosa on the 3rd. Letters from Barcelona stated that Cabrera and the Catalan chiefs had united their forces at Samelias, but afterwards separated on the approach of a column of the Royal troops.

The latest dates from the Spanish frontiers state that the Carlists had made great progress in Navarre, the town of Estella having pronounced in their favour. The city of Estella is only second in importance to Pampléuna.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.—News from Hamburg, of the 4th July, announces the conclusion of an armistice of three months between Germany and Denmark; on these terms—the Swedes to withdraw to Sweden, and the Germans to their own territory; Schleswig to remain neutral ground; the blockade

of German ports to be raised, and the German vessels released after settlement of the Jutland contribution levied by General Wrangel.

TURKEY.

ENTRANCE OF A RUSSIAN FORCE INTO MOLDAVIA.—The *Lemberg Polish Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains the following:—"A despatch has just been received from the consular agent at Jassy to the following effect:—'Jassy, June 26.—In Wallachia, Prince Bibesco, in compliance with the wishes of his people, has accepted the constitution, and has formed a committee of eight members. The Russian general, Dichamel, who left Bucharec, for Reussich Leona, by the Pruth, has returned to Jassy, and has communicated to the Turkish commissioners that a Russian army of 25,000 men, cavalry and infantry, had entered the Moldavian territory, and might be expected that evening at Jassy. A portion of the army had remained in Moldavia to protect the government of Prince Stourdza, and the greater part of the army was continuing its route to Wallachia. Even before the first intelligence of these events in Wallachia had been received here, the Turkish commissioners had despatched a courier to Constantinople, to give orders to the Turkish troops to enter the principalities of the Danube.'" The above intelligence is confirmed by all the Berlin journals.

POLYNESIA.

The intelligence from Tahiti is to the 1st of January, where business was beginning to reassume a certain activity. Admiral Bruat had left for France, carrying with him a Tahitian chief named Taairiri, and seven young islanders, whose parents had stipulated that they should be educated by a Protestant teacher. Queen Pomaré was in the government palace, and she had chosen as tutor to her children the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Protestant missionary. Her family, in consequence of a recent addition, numbered six children.

The last papers from Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, predict an approaching revolution in commercial matters from the constant importation of manufactured goods, the returns for which are principally made in specie, the produce of the islands, owing to the neglect of agriculture, not admitting of a proportionate export trade. During the year ending the 1st of January, 1848, the merchandise imported (chiefly from England, the United States, and Manila) amounted to £150,000, while the amount of exports was only £100,000—a sum made up by foreign goods re-exported, £68,000; supplies to vessels, £28,000; and shipments of native produce, £14,000.

NORTH AMERICA.

The advices from New York are to the 27th ult. The *Courier and Inquirer* says:—"According to present prospects, Taylor and Fillmore will sweep the field. The Whig party will come into power by a majority even greater than that of 1840."

The same journal states that it has received positive information that the treaty is not only ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, but that several detachments of our army returning from Mexico have already reached the United States.

Later news from Yutacan shows that a horrid state of affairs still continues to exist there. The whole coast from Cilam to Cape Catoche, is now in possession of Jacinto Pat, Chi, and their followers. More than 100,000 persons are now crowded into the capital of Yutacan, the greater part of whom are refugees. Should they fall into the hands of the savages, there will be a most melancholy waste of life.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—In the Chamber of Representatives, Mr. Hale's resolution, instructing the committee on the district of Columbia to report a bill in favour of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, was taken up; and on the ayes and noes being called for, it was decided in the negative, by yeas 7, nays 36.

THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

RESTORATION OF TRANQUILLITY.—The official correspondence from these islands is to the 9th June from Martinique, and to the 10th from Guadaloupe. At these dates the two commissioners of the republic had taken possession of the government of the colonies. At Martinique the presence of the new authority, the official promulgation of the acts of the metropolis for the abolition of slavery, and the measures taken to carry them into effect, had produced a favourable effect. In most of the plantations work had been resumed, and the commissioner Perrinon had sent agents into the different parts of the island to instruct the people as to their new rights and duties, preaching to them at the same time the necessity that they should work. At Martinique, also, peace and quietness existed, and the reception of the commissioner, Mr. Gatine, had been enthusiastic.—The intelligence from Cayenne, in French Guyana, is to the 14th of May, at which time the news of the French revolution had been received without leading to any disturbance.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—We learn from Tabreez, via Erzeroum, under date of the 10th of May, that his Royal Highness Bahman Meerza, the Shah's brother, who was lately dismissed from the Governorship of Adzerbijan, having been offered an asylum in Russia by the Emperor, was to start from Tehran about the middle of May for Tabreez, to join his children, with whom he would forthwith proceed to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. Thus Russia has struck a blow at Persia, without any armed demonstration, or spending a single kopek. Once Bahman is in Russia, there is no knowing to what extent he will go towards obtaining the crown of Persia on the decease of Mehemet Shah, its present ruler; whose impaired

state of health, from the incurable disease under which he is labouring, renders his life very precarious; and Bahman Meerza having immense treasure, the Russians will no doubt support him in anything he may attempt.—*Morning Post*.

FIRE AT PERA.—On the evening of the 17th, when the French steamer was eighty miles at sea from Constantinople, which she left in the morning, she saw a light in the horizon as if Constantinople were on fire. Intelligence has since arrived that a fire did break out on that day at Pera, which destroyed 3,000 houses before it ceased.

THE CELEBRATED GERMAN WRITER HENRY ZSCHOKKE died on the 27th June, at Aarau, in Switzerland, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His name fills no mean page in the annals of German literature and Swiss history. For the last forty years he resided in his peaceful retreat at Aarau; whilst his pen almost unceasingly brought forth works of philosophy, history, criticism, and fiction. The mere enumeration of his productions would considerably exceed the limits of this sketch. They belong to the pure school of classic German literature, and his histories of Bavaria and Switzerland remain as noble monuments of talent. His beautiful tales have been translated into almost every language. His chequered life had endowed him with a rare insight into the springs of human actions; and few writers in any age or country have more largely contributed, during the course of a long life, to entertain and improve their fellow men.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN may be termed the Duke of Sussex of the Imperial Family of Austria. His life and character present numerous points of resemblance to those of that late member of the Royal Family of England. A simplicity of tastes, sometimes scarcely compatible with so exalted a station, a left-handed marriage, and strong political sympathies of too free a cast for the Government of the day, marked out the lives of both these princes for an unusual amount of disfavour at Court and of popular regard. Military renown and political influence were denied them, for Hohenlinden and Wagram gave but a melancholy interest to the Archduke's youthful achievements; but both of them were liberal patrons of science, and the one rose to be President of the Royal Society of London, the other founded the Johanneum of Gratz. Let, then, an English reader imagine, to complete the parallel, and to apply it to the present circumstances of Germany, that the commotion which attended the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 had grown into a formidable revolution; that every constituted authority of this realm had been shaken; and that in the midst of these great perils Parliament had thought fit to invest the Duke of Sussex with the indefinite powers of a Protector, as the last hope of the salvation of the empire; and this hypothetical example may convey some idea of what is now expected of the worthy Archduke John.—*Times*.

ASSAULT ON THE EDITOR OF THE "JAMAICA MESSENGER."—Our numerous readers will generously forgive any inaccuracies in our to-day's impression. Yesterday we were laid aside from our labours on account of a brutal assault on our person, committed, it is supposed, by a ruffian hired for the purpose.—*Messenger*, June 1.

MEHMET ALI'S health is decidedly better. His strength seems to rally, but his mind is still subject to occasional fits of aberration, in which he recently has exhibited violent symptoms. Clot Bay, his physician, breakfasting a few days ago with him, recommended his eating some peaches which were on the table. He did not reply at the moment to the suggestion, but when a few minutes had elapsed he raised himself from his seat, and with that determined voice and manner so peculiarly his own, said, "I command you to eat of them." His order was obeyed. When the doctor had completed the dose, he was commanded to eat again, on which the old Pacha turned round, and chuckling with evident satisfaction, said to one of his people, "He sought to administer his poison to me, but see how I have served him."—*Cairo Correspondent of the "Morning Herald"*.

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from St. Petersburg *via* Hamburg, confirm the accounts of the fearful progress of the cholera morbus. The malady broke out in the Russian capital on the 24th ult., and an immense number of patients have already succumbed beneath its virulence. Six hospitals have been prepared for the reception of cholera patients alone. In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days (the 11th and 12th of June), of 222 patients, 122, or more than one-half, succumbed. It is affirmed, moreover, that the disease has declared itself in twenty other "governments" or districts in the southern parts of the empire.—*Times*.

SEA FENCIBLES.—Government are raising sea fencibles on this coast. It is expected that this town will furnish about 300. They will be exercised, as formerly, ten days in the course of the year, and be paid 2s. a day. Our young fishermen eagerly enrol themselves, as, in the event of a war, it would guarantee them against impressment.—*Brighton Herald*.

OYSTERS.—A plentiful supply of prime oysters may be expected for the future, a bed, apparently inexhaustible, having been found in the Channel, many miles in length. Parties at Shoreham are fitting out smacks for the express purpose of engaging in the oyster trade; and, instead of oysters being sold at 3s. per hundred, they will not realize more than half that sum very shortly.—*Brighton Gazette*.

M. DE LAMARTINE.

In the *Leeds Mercury* are being published a series of letters or articles containing "Impressions of France in a recent visit," evidently from the pen of Mr. Edward Baines, jun. From the last of these letters, on M. de Lamartine, which appeared in the *Mercury* of Saturday, we make the following extracts:—

"When I first stated, a fortnight since, my intention of recording my 'impressions' of M. de Lamartine, he occupied the first place among Frenchmen. On that very day he fell from his unenviable and perilous elevation—a victim of the power which had raised him. The insurrection of the 24th February was terribly atoned by the insurrection of the 24th June. Each overthrew a Government—the first a 'monarchy of the barricades,'—the second a democratic executive of the barricades. Of the former revolt M. de Lamartine was the hero—of the latter, the victim. He rose by controlling the revolutionists of February; he fell because he could not control the more desperate insurgents of June.

"The best defence of Lamartine is, that his motives were pure. Though his principles were democratic, he did not plot the Revolution; and when lifted by it into the highest place of honour and power, he did his utmost to prevent the mischief which the revolution threatened to create. A passage in one of his latest speeches, when vindicating himself before the Assembly from the charge of having favoured the conspirators of the 15th May, gives the key to his whole conduct since the Revolution:—

"I see (he exclaimed) that I am every day accused in the journals of having conspired with those whom you will shortly have to judge for the crime of the 15th May: I conspire with Blanqui and Sobrier [interruption—'No!' followed by cries of 'Yes, yes; they have said so; you are right!']. It is said, I repeat, that I have shaken hands with dangerous men, that I have plotted with them. I know not what miserable scheme of faction, of which I myself should have been not only the first victim, but the first shame and the first infamy [movement]. O yes, without doubt ['It is true!' new and great interruption]. O yes, without doubt, I have conspired with these men, I have conspired with Sobrier, I have conspired with Blanqui, I have conspired with many others. Would you know how I have conspired? I have conspired as the lightning-conductor conspires with the thunder-cloud! ['Bravo! bravo!' continued applause.] I say I have conspired as the lightning-conductor conspires with the thunder-cloud, to carry off its electricity,—to persuade those men that they should avoid the danger of proclaiming I know not what arbitrary and violent dictatorship, of the exclusive opinion of one part of the people of Paris against the legally constituted opinion of France; that they should call forth the mind, the opinion, the soul, the legitimate authority of the entire nation in the National Assembly, and should leave to its power and its wisdom the discussion of those great popular questions which they endeavour to promote each according to his own system.

"I believe the passage to be as true as it is splendid. But unhappily the thunder-clouds were too vast and highly charged to have their bolts drawn off innocuously; they have even shattered and melted the conductor itself. In the crisis of the revolution, however, and during the five months that have followed, Lamartine did all that eloquent persuasion, conciliation, and generous self-devotion could do to disarm the dangerous elements by which he was surrounded. On the first day he extorted from the terrorists a formal condemnation of their old instrument, the guillotine, and published a decree abolishing capital punishment for political offences. He proclaimed the doom of negro slavery in the colonies. His manifesto to Europe not only abandoned, but formally condemned all thought of territorial aggrandisement, and invited the nations to peace. In appealing to France by universal suffrage, he at least evinced his sincere desire to obey the national will. In arming the people he proved that he did not seek to govern them against their own wish. Even the mischievous experiments of the national workshops and the industrial commission at the Luxembourg were adopted in obedience to the judgment of those whom the revolution had made his colleagues, and also to avoid the imminent danger that threatened the infant republic from masses of unemployed and starving workmen. The circulars of Ledru Rollin were probably unknown to him till after their publication; and the dictatorial conduct of the commissaires was quietly rebuked. When the National Assembly met, he submitted implicitly to its authority; and though he declined to act on the Executive Commission without Ledru Rollin, and thereby offended the Conservative majority of the Assembly, no one doubts that it was a disinterested and self-denying policy, intended to conciliate a man and a party who would have been far more dangerous in opposition than in office. The same spirit governed him in voting against the prosecution of Louis Blanc for the affair of the 15th May. Never statesman exhibited a more perfect absence of jealousy towards his colleagues, or showed himself more incapable of kicking down the ladder by which he had risen. He felt himself the child of the revolution; and he rendered it a filial reverence, even veiling its shame, and resolved that, whatever hand smote it, it should not be his.

"M. de Lamartine has been the *Girondist* of the new Revolution; and, like his prototypes whom he has so eloquently portrayed, he has been crushed between contending extremes. He respected and obeyed the National Assembly, but without adopting the severe policy which it was ready to sanction. He maintained his regard for the populace of Paris, but without giving way to the sanguinary terrorism

to which its worst portion was prone. He endured the attacks of the journals of both extremes, without lifting a finger against the perfect liberty of the press. He was faithful to colleagues who were not faithful to him. Whatever opinion may be formed of his prudence, I declare my admiration of his noble, generous, and gentle spirit. Whilst Lamartine lives, 'the age of chivalry is not gone.' Whether any man or any possible policy could have maintained the ascendant for six months after such a revolution is more than doubtful.

"I cannot deny that M. Lamartine has been thought wanting in firmness and decision, or that a sterner self-will and a more prompt determination to put forth the military arm might have overawed the factions. It may be so. That he would in that case have been execrated as an ambitious tyrant is quite certain, and he would probably have been assassinated. I feel more certain of the pure intentions of Lamartine than of his executive energy to rein in the desperate mob of Paris. But I am disposed on the whole to agree with the eloquent and generous sentiments of the following passage in the *Semaine*, published in Paris on the 18th ult.:—

"Paris presents at this moment one of the most curious, and at the same time one of the saddest scenes in the human comedy. What an abyss of strange and monstrous contradictions? Do you see that man around whom the silly anger of the people is raging—that man, on whom a delirious *bourgeoisie* flings its curse, and whom the aristocrats of every day pursue with perfidious insinuations and feigned indignation: who is he? What has he done to the people, to the *bourgeoisie*, to the aristocrats, to deserve the storm of contempt and reproach which they are all enviously pouring upon him? Who he is, and what has he done, I will inform you.

"This scapegoat, loaded with the sins of Israel, is no other than the poet inspired by liberty—the statesman exalted by the genius of the Republic, by means of which, scarcely three months since, he subjected and governed with the power of his eloquence and his courage, the fury of a whole people who had arisen against tyranny—who tore in pieces the red flag of terror, substituted for it the tricoloured flag, and coolly offered his breast to the balls of an insurrection the most formidable and the most furious that has ever raged in Paris, the classic land of furious and formidable insurrections—who held the most frantic passions suspended on his lips—who by a word sent back into its bed the torrent of anarchy let loose on conquered and affrighted civilization—who made himself mediator, by his single force, between all that it was needful to restrain and all that it was needful to reassure—who led back the revolution into its orbit, seated firmly a community turned upside down, and restored breath, so to speak, to France, and to humanity.

"This man, whom the filthy intrigues of some, the impatient ambition of many others, and the blindness of all, are pushing towards the scaffold, is that same man under whose nostrils the public idolatry so lately burned the last grain of its incense; for whom a people wild with admiration had not sufficient eulogies; in whose honour the *bourgeoisie* and the aristocracy poured forth all the forms of adoration; and whom three millions of votes proclaimed before the world as the regulator of liberty, the protector of order, the saviour of civilization, and the hope of humanity.

"Such is the justice of revolutions!"

The calumnies of his enemies have extorted from this illustrious man an indignant denial of their accusations. He was not, he says, impatient for justice, not doubting the future; but, when charged, in the *Journal des Débats*, with being a party to the formation of a "battalion of barricades," under whose instructions the late insurrection had been planned and executed, he felt himself compelled to depart from that dignified silence which he had imposed upon himself "till the coming of the day for explanation."

"To see myself," he adds, "transformed into a professor of civil war, and a preparer of carnage—I who have every day for the last four months offered my breast to spare a drop of blood of my fellow-citizens! There is no answer—there is only a cry of indignation, which rises from the bottom of the soul, and which I pray you simply to register."

This letter, in which so pointed a reference is made to "the day for explanation," may be considered as contradicting the rumour that it is M. de Lamartine's intention to leave Paris, which has been current during the last few days. One paper even says:—"A portion of his luggage has already preceded to Marseilles, whence he is going to cross the Mediterranean, accompanied by Madame de Lamartine, on a second pilgrimage to Palestine."

EXPERIMENTS ON CHLOROFORM, ETHER, &c.—Mr. Nunneley, surgeon, of Leeds, has for a considerable time been carrying on a series of experiments on the effects of ether, chloroform, and other anæsthetic agents, the result of which he laid before the branch meeting of the Provincial Association at Leeds on the 7th instant. They point to novel and important views, seeming to establish the possibility of applying these agents to certain parts of the body, with the effect of producing local insensibility, whilst the brain remains unaffected. He stated that either by immersion in a small quantity, or by the vapour applied merely for a limited period, a limb may be rendered perfectly motionless and senseless, and, what may be an additional advantage, fixed in any desired position. Mr. Nunneley stated that he could completely paralyze any limb of frogs or toads by immersion or exposure to the vapour in about five minutes, or less; and he mentioned, as a curious fact, that if the exposure to the influence were continued longer than was sufficient to produce a local effect, this influence extended to the corresponding limb of the other side. By this new mode of application to the hind legs of rabbits, he had been enabled to amputate the toes without the least indication of feeling.—*Leeds Mercury*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 12, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Bishop of Oxford moved the third reading of the Protection of Females Bill. Lord Brougham and the other law lords declared that it would be impossible by any legislative enactments to remedy the undoubted evils against which the bill was directed. The Bishop of Oxford, however, insisted on dividing the House, when the numbers were—

Contents 21
Non-contents 28

Majority against the bill 7

On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the Poor-law Removal Bill was read a third time, and passed. Their lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the report on the sugar duties, after an amendment fixing the imposition of the duties on the 10th of July instead of the 5th had been made in the resolutions, was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill upon them.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion, that it be an instruction to the committee on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill to extend its provisions to England and Scotland, was then resumed by

Mr. SADLER, who expressed himself greatly disappointed at finding that a measure which had been for so many months under the consideration of the Government was not of a more comprehensive character than the present. The bill was much better when it came from the Lords than it was after its recent amendments. He then offered several suggestions to render the bill more equitable and useful.

Sir J. GRAHAM took a different view of this bill from that taken by the last speaker. He was not satisfied with the bill as it came down from the House of Lords, but he looked with some hope to the practical working of it as amended by the Solicitor-General. Every facility ought and must be given for the conversion of Irish estates into money, and the amendments of the Solicitor-General were calculated to give those facilities. He was most anxious to reunite to the soil of Ireland the Roman Catholic population of that country, as such a reunion would be one of the most efficacious means of insuring the safety of Ireland and of forming and strengthening the bond of union between the two countries. He was anxious to see such a subdivision of land, now held by Protestant encumbered landlords, as would enable Roman Catholics of small capital to become purchasers of it. This measure would lead to such a subdivision, and therefore he should give it his cordial support, especially as it was sound in principle and did not work any violation of right.

Mr. DILLON BROWNE considered the measure well calculated to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

Sir J. WALSH warned the House that the sweeping transfer of estates which would result from this bill would disturb the whole security of law and property in Ireland.

Mr. OSBORNE maintained that Ireland owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Solicitor-General for having given him time and attention to this measure, and as a warm friend of Ireland gave it his earnest support.

Mr. H. HERBERT could not agree in the opinion that this measure was a bill of pains and penalties against the Irish landlords.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR also tendered his thanks to the Solicitor-General for this measure.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. D. CALLAGHAN, and Colonel DUNNE joined, Sir L. O'BRIEN withdrew his motion. The House then went into committee *pro forma*, and immediately afterwards resumed. The further proceedings in the committee on this bill were adjourned till Thursday next.

CASE OF COLONEL OVANS.

In the evening sitting, Mr. G. THOMPSON brought forward a motion connected with the late Rajah of Sattara. As the Rajah is now dead, the hon. member changed his motion into an accusation of a personal character against Lieutenant-Colonel Ovans, and concluded a long speech, in which he paid a high tribute to the private character of that officer, by moving that a select committee be appointed to inquire into his conduct "as British Political Resident at the Court of Sattara, and into the proceedings of the Bombay Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in relation to certain charges preferred against that officer."

After a very protracted and tedious discussion, in which Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. HUME, Sir J. HOGG, Mr. C. AMERY, Mr. H. BERKELEY, Sir E. COLEBROOK, Mr. UNWINTER, and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY took part, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion 8
Against it 77

Majority against it 69

During the debate, Mr. ELLIOT made a personal attack on the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets—

The evils resulting from the practice of native princes having recourse to European agents was forcibly depicted in despatches written by Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, Sir J. Carnac, and Colonel Ovans. The last named gentleman stated that up to 1839 the Rajah of Sattara had paid £36,000 to his European agents at Bombay alone. It was unnecessary for him to occupy the attention of the House for a longer period. His object had been to show the House that if they wished to inflict the greatest curse possible on the people of India, it was only

necessary to give encouragement to complaints of this description. Any discontented person in India might find an agent to act for him in this country. If the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets had a pecuniary object in view, he might well apply for this committee. The hon. member had shown in a letter which he wrote what he expected if he succeeded in the case of the King of Delhi.

Mr. G. THOMPSON denied that he had written a letter of the description alluded to.

Mr. ELLIOT said, that the fact had been communicated to him on authority in which he had placed confidence. The hon. member might not remember the circumstance; he had no doubt, that he wrote a letter to the King of Delhi, asking for the remuneration which the hon. member deemed himself entitled to for his services.

Mr. G. THOMPSON: I deny it.

Mr. ELLIOT: The hon. member had perhaps forgotten the circumstance: it was some time since it occurred. If the hon. member should succeed in obtaining the committee, he might go back to India to-morrow, and return in a year with £100,000 in his pocket [a laugh]. Only let it be known that the hon. member had succeeded in appointing a committee to inquire into, and set aside, the decisions of all the constituted authorities in India, and the hon. member might not only enrich himself if he chose, but do more towards ruining the British power in India than could be effected by any other mean.

At a later period of the evening, Mr. THOMPSON vindicated himself in the following terms:—

Although it was not derogatory to a man's honour or character to receive remuneration for services honestly rendered, yet he declared that he had not received, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration whatever from the King of Delhi. When in Calcutta, he received a visit from two Mussulmans, one of whom was a professor. They stated that they had received instructions from the King of Delhi to wait upon him (Mr. Thompson), and confer with him on questions then pending between him and the Government at Calcutta. The hon. gentleman then related in detail his proceedings while in India, and stated that offers of large sums were made to him, but that he uniformly refused to accept them. Whatever he did in India was known to the Government of Calcutta, to whose kindness and hospitality in all his travels through that country he begged to bear his humble testimony. He refused to accept a guarantee for certain remunerations, and he declared solemnly that he had not since his return to England asked the King of Delhi, or had ever received from him, a single penny. It was, therefore, for the House to judge, this being his conduct, whether whatever he might now or hereafter say on behalf of the natives of India should or not be received with suspicion. He would admit that he had told the Rajah of Sattara, at Benares, that if his attention to the advocacy of the Rajah's claims should withdraw him from the labours and exertions which were necessary for the maintenance of himself and his family, he should expect compensation on that account. But if the House would grant him a committee, he would lay bare every sum he had ever received for his advocacy of the Rajah's claims, and then it would be seen how small a sum had been made to go a long way in this agitation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris was perfectly tranquil yesterday, but the state of siege was rigorously maintained, especially in the suburbs.

The Paris papers of yesterday announce the suspension of *Le Representant du Peuple* by order of the Government, for having published on Sunday last an article, signed by M. Proudhon, recommending spoliation of property, and containing highly seditious language.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of the military commissioners who have been appointed to interrogate the prisoners captured during and since the late insurrection, their labours cannot be concluded for a considerable time to come. Transportation will be the general punishment of those who may be condemned, but capital punishment will not be omitted. It is believed to be the intention of Government to transport to Senegal or other distant points the most dangerous of those implicated in the late insurrection, but that all the comparatively minor offenders will be sent to the least agreeable part of Algeria.

Arrests continue daily. The number of prisoners is at present 14,000.

The Committee of Public Instruction of the National Assembly re-elected its officers on Saturday last, when M. Carnot was chosen President, with only five dissentient votes.

The suburbs of Paris are garrisoned with troops. Every house up to Romainville was occupied by soldiers. Two entire regiments (the 29th and 45th), composed of 4,000 or 5,000 men, garrisoned the town. Sentinels, although at noon-day, were posted at distances of fifteen or twenty steps from each other. At Montmartre, very many insurgents are believed to be yet concealed in the quarries. On Friday night those caverns were explored by 500 National Guards, by torchlight, but not one man was found. A guard was placed at the issue from each, and shortly after daybreak on Saturday morning, half-a-dozen insurgents bolted from those holes, and were captured.

On Sunday, in the midst of the noon-day, in the Rue de Richelieu, one of the most populous thoroughfares of Paris, a private of the Garde Mobile was shot dead from a window. The house was searched immediately, but the assassin could not be discovered.

The question of a senate or second chamber was a great topic of discussion in the several committees of the Assembly, and there is little doubt that a majority will declare in its favour.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.—The workmen and employers of Paris have been invited by the mayor to nominate delegates to confer with the committee on labour of the National Assembly. A notice has been posted from the mayor of the 8th arrondissement, declaring that extensive occupation in embankments and earthworks are opened for such workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine as are without employment. To be executed by task-work. The sub-committee appointed by the committee of labour of the National Assembly held a meeting on Saturday last, which continued several hours. The attention of the meeting was directed principally to devise the best mode of providing a retired allowance for aged or invalid operatives. The members of the sub-committee and several operatives, together with the directors of the different provident societies of Paris, are engaged on a plan which, by means of small weekly payments, will enable the

aged operative to pass the remainder of his life in comparative independence.

THE REGENCY OF GERMANY.—The Frankfurt deputation made a kind of triumphal progress through Southern Germany to Vienna, where they arrived in the evening of the 4th by steamer. Immediately after their landing they were received by committees of the citizens, National Guards, and students, and conducted to the carriages which had been sent from the Imperial "remises." On the next day they were formally presented to the Archduke at the Imperial Palace. The Prince was surrounded by his Ministers, the ambassadors of all German States, and by his staff. After an address of Baron Adrian, who presented the letter of the National Assembly, and after a speech of Mr. Heckscher, who urged the condition of Germany, the necessity of a Regency, and the general wish of the nation, Archduke John answered:—

Gentlemen,—I feel flattered and honoured by my election to the important office of a Regent. The Diet has informed me of the assent of the German Governments to this election.

The confidence and kind feelings thus shown me, place me under great obligations. I am fully sensible of the honour, but also of the importance and the difficulties of the dignity you have conferred upon me. May God strengthen me to justify that confidence for the welfare of the German nation! May all patriots unite to assist me in my task! Unity, moderation, disinterestedness, and love of justice alone can promote the great end we all have in view. Gentlemen, I assure you I have no other ambition than to devote all my remaining strength to our common country. My present position is rather embarrassed. I cannot now fix the time at which I shall be allowed to enter upon the duties of the Regency. But I intend at once to communicate with the Emperor, my most gracious lord, in order to effect an understanding about the manner in which the duties of my new position may be reconciled to the confidence he places in me.

The Regent of Germany appeared next on the grand balcony of the castle, surrounded by the deputation. 101 guns were fired from the walls, the bands of music played the national anthem, and the people in the Palace square, yielding to the enthusiasm of the moment, sang the words of that hymn.

DEPUTIES OF THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.—The half-yearly meeting of the deputies appointed by the Dissenters of the metropolis for the purpose of watching the general interests of that body was held on Monday, at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry. Mr. J. R. Mills, M.P., was in the chair. The Chairman explained that Mr. B. Osborne, to whom the question of the abolition of church-rates had been entrusted, and who had intended to bring it forward in the House of Commons this session, found it necessary, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Osborne, to leave town for six weeks, and that he had since found that an open day for the discussion of the subject could not be secured till too late a period to leave any hope of serviceably agitating it during the present sitting of Parliament. It had, therefore, been determined to defer the discussion till next session. A petition against church-rates, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Osborne to call the attention of the Government to his intention of introducing the question early in the ensuing session, was unanimously agreed to. A petition was next passed against the 56th clause of the Health of Towns Bill. This clause would, it was stated, enable the local boards, should they be so disposed, to exercise, as an instrument of oppression, the power proposed to be given to them as respects the erection of chapels and schools. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

THE LATE ROUPEING FOR MINISTERS' STIPEND.—Yesterday morning, the portion of Mr. Darlington's furniture which was formerly "exposed" on Monday last for behoof of the city clergy, was conveyed from his wareroom to the station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and transmitted to the latter place. The real value of the goods, we understand, is £160. A strong body of police were on the spot, but of course their services were not required. *Scottish Press, of Saturday.*

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, JULY 11.—The more cheerful feeling observable in our market last week, continues to be fully sustained. Although the transactions are not so extensive as some parties expected, there is, upon the whole, a fair general business doing, and we have all the symptoms of a gradual and steady revival. Yarns command better prices than they did last week, although the advance obtained is counterbalanced by the higher rates of the raw material. *Manchester Examiner.*

COLONIZATION.—A public meeting was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, yesterday, to advocate the claims of the Society for promoting Colonization. The Earl of Harrowby occupied the chair; and amongst the speakers were Lord Ashley, Lord Monteagle, the Hon. F. Scott, Lord Farnham, &c. The object of the Society is, to collect and diffuse information regarding the colonies; to communicate with landowners, boards of guardians, and other private and public bodies in this country; to establish agencies, and correspond with parties in the colonies, with a view to establish a steady supply of labour; and to make advances to those whom it may consider eligible emigrants of such sums as, joined to their own means, may enable them to avail themselves of the passages offered by the Emigration Commissioners.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

We are moderately supplied with grain this week, but the weather being very fine for the growing crops, the trade generally is dull at declining prices. Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 2,130 qrs.; Foreign, 2,770 qrs.; Barley, English, 110 qrs.; Foreign, 9,340 qrs.; Oats, English, 80 qrs.; Irish, 770 qrs.; Foreign, 3,350 qrs. Flour, 1,610 sacks.

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We will comply with the suggestion of our Southampton Correspondent in our next number.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE Reform debate, after a long interval of suspension, has been brought to a close—and the Parliamentary campaign for the present session, so far as this question is concerned, is over. The discussion on Thursday night was far more to the advantage of the cause, than that on the 20th of June. Yet, on the whole, we are compelled to confess to some feelings of disappointment. Our expectations were not pitched to an extravagantly high key—and it is more than possible that difficulties which we cannot thoroughly appreciate hampered the progress of the debate—but we certainly had anticipated the appearance of other names among the speakers than those which we found. To the member for Middlesex, and the member for the West Riding, might gracefully have been added two or three more whom we have been accustomed to identify with thorough Parliamentary Reform. We attribute their silence on this occasion to the impatience of the House for a division, and to want of success in catching the Speaker's eye. The subject was far from exhausted—and the high moral bearings of it remained almost wholly untouched.

The debate, however, as we have intimated, was, in our judgment, a great improvement upon that of the first night. It was opened by Mr. Osborne in a telling speech—able, convincing, and, in parts, humorously sarcastic—but, we may add, somewhat too long. His analysis of the composition of the present House of Commons, was bold—and his picture of the "family" Government, was irresistibly comic as well as striking. He was followed by Serjeant Talfourd, who opposed Mr. Hume's motion in a sonorous speech of vague generalities, which provoked the remark from the member for the West Riding, that Mr. Cooper, whose poetry the Serjeant said was better than his politics, was not the only poet whose political principles were worthless. Mr. Cobden rose, when the member for Reading concluded, and treated the whole subject with that strong English common-sense, for which his oratory is remarkable. Mr. Feargus O'Connor supported the resolution as a step towards the Charter, in a speech very characteristic of the man and his habits. Mr. Sidney Herbert, a humble representative, we suppose, of the mysterious oracle, the member for Tamworth, opposed the motion, in a speech which started with a very emphatic disclaimer of the doctrine of "finality," and a solemn warning of the danger of democracy, drawn from the present unsettled condition of Paris. Mr. Locke King, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. C. Villiers, were the other speakers in favour of the measure—Mr. Newdegate, against it. On a division the resolution was negatived by 351 to 84; majority, 267.

In close connexion with the question of Reform, stands the issue of new writs to delinquent boroughs. Here it is impossible to give a guess at the principle which guides the conclusions of the House. It appears that, after all, Sir J. Hanmer's bill for inquiry is not likely to pass this session—some general measure of the Government being about to be produced with a view to supersede it. The writs for Derby and Leicester, moved for by Mr. Stafford, are consequently refused until the 15th of August, when, we suppose, they will be regarded as having expiated their flagrant offences. This, however, is merely our own conjecture. Lord John Russell may have further penalties in store for them. He proposes, should the House agree to a bill for inquiry, and should that bill include these boroughs, to move that the writs should not issue until ten days after the new session. But "of course," he concludes, "the House may take a different view of the matter on the 15th of August."

As to the frequent and protracted debates on the Sugar Duties Bill, the amendments submitted and discussed, and divided upon or withdrawn, we cannot weary our readers with even an outline.

The time spent upon this paltry deviation from the measure of 1846, has been ample enough for the most important political purpose upon which the hearts of the people can be set. The public can with difficulty obtain two nights for the Reform question—and Ireland finds it impossible to get one for the Encumbered Estates Bill, the only measure of amelioration proposed for it during the present Parliament. But the West Indian plantocracy can engross and monopolize night after night in seemingly interminable succession, and that too on questions the solution of which interests neither the country nor the colonies, but merely their own purses. Under colour, however, of protection for sugar, the squirearchy, led on by Lord George Bentinck, are evidently feeling their way towards perpetuating or prolonging an import duty on corn. Free trade, they begin to see, will soon bear its proper fruits—and with wheat permanently below five shillings a bushel, as it promises to be ere long, rents must drop, or other things must follow. The country party will be the most determined reform party before many years.

The Chartist trials have terminated in the conviction of all the individuals indicted for sedition, and unlawful assembling. The culprits are sentenced, generally, to two years' imprisonment. We cannot commiserate them. The mischief they have done to the cause of rational freedom it is quite impossible for them to repair; and had their object been to bring the Charter into contempt, and to postpone for an indefinite period the enfranchisement of the working men, they could not have hit upon a more likely method of effecting it than that which they chose to adopt. Independently, however, of their offences against liberty, for which, assuredly, the Government has not pursued them, no State could tolerate the nuisance they persisted in creating—no people will allow themselves to be kept in perpetual alarm by perambulating firebrands. When once men cease to make their appeal to reason, and preach their doctrines, even the purest, in connexion with risings, popular armings, military organization, and physical force, we think they are proper subjects for restraint, and we view their imprisonment without a shadow of disapprobation. They themselves have overleapt the proper boundaries of liberty.

"The gloomy characteristics of the Revenue-tables," says the *Spectator*, "are soon told. On the year there is a decrease under every head, with the single exception of 'China money'; the whole decrease being £2,587,000. On the quarter, there is an ostensible increase of £182,000 in Excise, and a small increase under Crown lands and Miscellaneous; also, one not worth noting, except for exactness, on Imprest-monies: on all the other branches there is a decrease, amounting, in round numbers, to £327,000 in the aggregate. One deficiency in the table is truly described as being more apparent than real. For the second time since the change the Post-office figures on the side of decrease. But that department has just had to pay a claim preferred against it by the Great Western Railway Company, for some time litigated, and now decided in favour of the company: the payment on that head explains the apparent decrease in the annual account—there has been no falling-off in the number of letters."

France has not yet recovered from the reaction which followed the paroxysm of last month. The confusion which inevitably succeeded so terrible a conflict has been succeeded by order. General Cavaignac and his colleagues are adopting the most energetic measures to restore not merely security but confidence. Their aim evidently is to make another outbreak impossible. To secure this object, the state of siege is continued—the freedom of the press is, to some extent, modified—the strictest precautions are still taken against any fresh surprise—troops still pour into Paris—and the suspected as well as the disaffected are everywhere disarmed. This is not the time to criticize such repressive measures. General Cavaignac has merited the confidence of his countrymen by his high character for moderation and patriotism, and is fully supported by the National Assembly in his present policy. His position is still one of fearful responsibility. The elements of mischief yet exist in the shape of 100,000 unemployed *ouvriers*, who must be temporarily supported by the state, until some outlet is found for their industry, whilst the plots and assassinations which even now are heard of are melancholy evidence that hundreds of the uncaptured insurgents will not scruple to gratify their implacable revenge. For some weeks to come it cannot be expected that we can have to report more favourable intelligence than is conveyed in the words, "Paris is tranquil." Let us hope that the continued improvement in the French funds, and the resumption of business by many establishments which have been closed since February, may be regarded as favourable omens of the gradual restoration of order and confidence.

The bewildering and conflicting rumours from the seat of war in northern Europe have, at length, been superseded by some definite and gratifying

intelligence. An armistice for three months has been agreed upon between the belligerent parties, through the active good offices of our own and the Russian Governments. Three months seem rather an unreasonable length of time to keep so vital a question in suspense. But the delay may, in the long run, prove fatal to a resumption of arms. When both sides have calculated their losses, they will scarcely be anxious for a renewal of the suicidal strife. We can easily imagine that the King of Prussia will now be as eager to come to an amicable settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question as he was originally to bring it to a warlike issue. His subjects are still as troublesome as ever; and by the absence of the *élite* of his army in the disputed territory, he has deprived himself of his favourite means of repressing their discontent.

The movement in favour of a central German government progresses favourably. The German princes—at the head of whom may be noticed the Kings of Prussia and Saxony—have hastened in their own persons to resign to Archduke John the sovereign powers which stand in the way of a strong central executive. Meanwhile the important question whether the elected Regent or Protector of Germany will accept the high, responsible trust, is as yet unanswered.

The chief interest of the Italian war gathers around Venice, which is in imminent danger of becoming the prey of the persevering Austrian. Charles Albert would gladly go to the relief of the beleaguered city, but is unable to cross the Adige in the face of the insurmountable difficulties of the country, and the proximity of the well-garrisoned fortresses of Verona and Mantua. Indeed, the conclusion of the war is apparently as far off as ever. All negotiations between the King of Sardinia and his Austrian foes have been broken off, and once more the decision rests upon the appeal to the sword.

Spain is again the theatre of civil war. The war of dynasties, almost unknown in modern Europe, has been revived in that blood-stained land. Cabrera has raised the standard of revolt on behalf of his patron, the Count de Montemolin, with very slender chances of success. He appears to reckon upon the universal disgust at the régime of military despotism and intrigue under which the nation at present groans, but probably underrates the unscrupulous energy and military resources of Narvaez. The Spanish nation is wise in taking no part in a contest in which they would be sure of becoming the sufferers, and probably the victims.

The paramount importance of continental affairs has, of late, thrown into the background the political events of the American continent, so much so that even so important an occurrence as the conclusion of peace with Mexico and the ratification of the treaty by the two governments has scarcely provoked observation. The United States army is being withdrawn from the Mexican territory. What is to be done with so formidable a military force? is a question which will cause no little anxiety to American statesmen, and perhaps give rise to fresh dreams of conquest and spoliation.

THE DELINQUENT JUDGED BY HIMSELF.

THE House of Commons has been called to pronounce judgment on its own representative character, and by an immense majority has decided in its own favour. Nominees of patrician families—the elect of purchased constituencies—members jostled into their seats by a dexterous compromise of parties—landlords who have been lifted into the legislature by the powerful leverage of tenants-at-will—placemen of all grades, and men who cherish a lively expectation of benefits to come—have agreed in declaring themselves worthy of public confidence than any assembly chosen by the voice of the people. For the purpose of imposing taxes, and ultimately regulating the appropriation of them—for determining who shall dispense for the time being the patronage of the State—for choosing what vested interests shall be protected by law, and what shall be surrendered to the demands of common justice—for defining the convenient limits of freedom, and upholding the traditional privileges of gentlemen—they have very readily endorsed their own competency. According to their own decision, they give an accurate and faithful interpretation to the public will—what they are, and what they do, is equally satisfactory to the country. Any attempt to improve upon them would be a perilous experiment. Their counsel to the nation, therefore, is, and they have power to give effect to it, to "let well alone," and to allow its institutions—their own House being one—to remain the admiration and envy of surrounding peoples.

That the House of Commons should have found its way to such a conclusion is, of course, very much to be marvelled at. Considering the forwardness of official nature to think disparagingly of itself, the freedom of the existing House from every selfish bias, and the steadiness with which it thinks and acts in unison with the country, it is

no doubt matter of astonishment that it did not pass censure upon its own character, and declare itself wholly unfit to be clothed with its high functions. And equally, of course, the world out of doors will value at a high rate the result of its pains-taking and disinterested deliberation on this delicate point. All will see and admit that the vote of the House solves the problem of its own efficiency, and settles the question of its modest claims to trust. In such a case who can reasonably suspect the judge? Upon some subjects the House may be led astray—by want of knowledge at times, and even at times by self-seeking. But surely, when the question before it is its own aptitude for its work and mission, its judgment must be far above the reach of cavil. It will command for itself the respect it deserves—and all theories, arguments, and evidence to the contrary will be cut by reason as detected impostures. No sane man suspects a servant of dishonesty after that servant has protested his own innocence, and the Old Bailey criminal has only to say "not guilty" in order to secure for himself the implicit belief of the Court.

Irony apart—what is the decision of the House of Commons worth on the question submitted to it by Mr. Hume? It leaves all the facts just where they were, and to the just reasonings of Reformers only gives fresh point. It will not shake a single adverse opinion—for no intelligent man trusts a judge in his own case. But it is valuable in one respect, and in one only—it registers the amount of pressure which reform doctrines exert upon the most unimpressable and unyielding of all public bodies. And it will be useful to take this thought with us into the future. Organic reform is just that species of change which Parliament must be expected, not to accomplish, but merely to record. The question is one to be settled by the people, or setlement it will have none. Hence, without calling in question their sincerity, no reliance can be placed on a Parliamentary Reform party—no rational hope of success can be anticipated from any movement which is not based upon popular organization and action. The nation at large constitutes the only court before which this trial can be had to any purpose—and what the nation solemnly decides, the House of Commons will be compelled to register. Earnest Reformers must now adjourn the subject of real representation from St. Stephen's to the platform—from Parliament to the press—from a confederacy within doors, to a peaceful, but active, organization without. To leave the decision where it now rests, would betoken an insincerity of purpose which we shall be slow to suspect; but which, if it really exist, we should find it difficult to characterize as it deserves.

Is public opinion, honestly consulted, in favour of a reconstitution of our representative system? If not, can it be made so? To the first of these questions, a conditional and comparative reply only can be given—but about the last there can be no doubt. It is quite certain that before our object shall be effected, there remains much to be done in the way of correcting misapprehension, producing conviction, and exciting determination. We cannot leave this unattempted, if we are intelligently and deeply concerned in the matter. It appears to us that already far too slavish a deference to the conventional maxims of the House of Commons, and far too coy an appeal to the public mind, have distinguished the late movement for Parliamentary Reform. A continuance of this policy will expose its abettors to the chances of universal distrust. More direct and immediate contact with the people is required to elicit their sympathies. Between themselves and those who would lead them, confidence must be mutual in order to be lasting. Men are seldom enthusiastic when they are merely acted for. Co-operation is the soul of political enterprise.

We wait with growing impatience the development of the projected Manchester movement which, although in relation to the expiring session of Parliament, will be a day after the fair, will, doubtless, when once set on foot, be prosecuted with vigour. Not that our interest in the People's League has either ceased or diminished. But the character of the parties who led the people to expect an organized agitation for reform, having its head quarters in the metropolis of our manufacturers, and rendered effective by the machinery of the Anti-corn-law League, is somewhat committed to this long-promised undertaking. If we are rightly informed, the replies sent to the preliminary circular of inquiry were both numerous and encouraging. Some advantages, we fear, have already been irretrievably lost by delay. But the time for efficient action has not passed away altogether. On the contrary, the decision of Parliament on Mr. Hume's motion, renders systematic and vigorous exertion more than ever imperative. The delinquent has pronounced judgment in his own case—it remains that an appeal be carried to a higher court. Till this be done, nothing will be done to any purpose.

STATE EDUCATION FAIRLY DEVELOPED.

WHEN a tyrannical thing is to be done, the objection to which springs out of, not the end itself aimed at, but the mode of arriving at that end, democracy is usually less scrupulous than autocracy itself. In Switzerland religion, in France, education, neither of which come under the legitimate care of Government, but both of which are unquestionably good in themselves, evoke from republicanism a more despotic spirit, than can be found in other countries, less politically free. This is no reproach upon their political institutions—on the contrary, it only shows that they are not afraid to be consistent with their professed principles, and that they can afford to be in earnest while other powers are compelled to temporize. The original mistake lies in placing education under Government responsibility and surveillance at all—this determined upon, the scheme laid by M. Carnot, before the National Assembly, a few days since, is the most perfect in its way which we have seen.

According to this plan, education to a certain limit is declared compulsory. If the parent cannot, or will not, educate the child, the State will do it. Gratuitous education to a certain limit is offered by the State to all without distinction. A parent who will neither provide education for his child, nor avail himself of the gratuitous instruction offered by the State, is guilty of an offence punishable by fine and suspension of civil rights. That portion of instruction called primary, and which it is declared in this project necessary to impart to all French children as the indispensable qualification to the future exercise of their rights as citizens, is declared to be as follows:—1. Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, the metrical system, measures of magnitude, elementary notions of physics, agriculture and industry, drawing, singing, and French history and geography.—2. The duties and rights of a man and a citizen, the development of the sentiments of liberty, equality, and fraternity.—3. Elementary precepts of health and exercises useful to physical development.—Religious instruction by the ministers of the different worships. Such is the extent of education which this project declares it to be the duty of the State to impart, or cause to be imparted, to every child of either sex under the Republic. The machinery by which this immense design is to be realized is declared to consist of public schools, private schools, and family instruction, all of which are to be directly or indirectly controlled by the State. The public schools are to be conducted at the expense of the State, and administered under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction. The masters and mistresses of private schools must be licensed by the State, and their qualifications must be tested by means appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction. All children of every class, from the highest to the lowest, are subject to the surveillance of the Minister of Public Instruction, whose duty it is to see that none are uneducated.

The following is the fourth section of this project, in which the means of compulsion are enumerated:—Every father, whose child aged full ten years, is notoriously known not to frequent any school, or receive primary instruction, is obliged, on notice from the mayor, to present him to the commission of examination as to instruction. If the child be not presented, or if it appear that he does not frequent any school, or receives no instruction, the father may be cited at the request of the commission before the justice of peace, and reprimanded. The judgment shall be publicly posted up at the mayoralty for a month. If the commission report on the following year that he has not attended to the reprimand, the father shall be cited before the civil tribunal of the district, and condemned to a fine of from 20 to 500 francs, and suspension of his electoral rights during a period not exceeding five years. The punishment shall cease when the commission shall report that the child has received primary instruction.

Nothing can exceed this in consistency, nor in intolerable tyranny. But it is impossible to admit the first step of the puniest and most timid State-educationist, without logically opening a door for the rest. We heartily concur herein with our respected contemporary, the *Principality*, whose language we cannot do better than quote:—"If we are going to have State education, we repeat, for the twentieth time, it must be compulsory ere long. And it is only right it should be so. If the State gives the money, it is the right of the State to regulate the quantity and quality of the instruction. In this project justice is done to every class in the community, because if it is the duty of the State to educate partially, it is its bounden duty to educate entirely. The mockery of pretending to educate the poor, whilst the middle and higher classes are permitted to do what they please, is not tolerated in this scheme. This is the only kind of State education which is just and impartial; and if we are going to have such a system in England, as some of our friends so conscientiously and so devoutly desire, we hope it will be according to the French fashion. In fact, we should have no

great objection to see it tried. We believe the trial would not long tax our patience if we should thus have it at once. The only danger is in the gradual forging of the links. If the chain were at once presented, all would be well."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE AFRICAN BLOCKADE AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The second report of the evidence taken before the Slave-trade Committee is now published; and seldom have we seen so general a concurrence and weight of testimony to the effect that the blockade system has not prevented, and never can either prevent or abate the slave-trade, and that it has only greatly increased the horrors of the passage and the cruelties of the traffic. It is but another exemplification of the hopelessness of the struggle with the smuggler, with the temptation of an enormous profit, attended with the shocking circumstance that the contraband commodity to be packed in the smallest compass is human flesh.

The effects of the blockade have been first to increase very largely the scale of the ventures, as some are sure to be intercepted, the calculation being that one cargo out of four or five will cover the loss of the rest, and yield a profit; secondly, that the difficulty of shipping the slaves on the blockaded coast has subjected them to new sufferings and privations in the depôts called barracoons, and in some instances, the shipment appearing impossible, to death, 2,000 having in one case been massacred by their owner, in despair of embarking them, to put an end to the cost of their sustenance; thirdly, an enormous augmentation of the miseries of the passage, from stowing the unhappy creatures more closely in small vessels, and from the scanty supply of water, to escape the legal evidence of equipment; lastly, a circuitous and longer voyage to avoid the cruisers, in geometrical proportion increasing the sufferings and privations of the voyage.

Against more slaves, more sufferings and death, both on land and sea, what is the set off on the other hand? In Brazil no diminution of the supply; on the contrary, the significant fact of steadily declining prices for slaves fallen in the market since the blockade has been in operation from £75 to £40 a man.

At first the Brazilians were alarmed at the scheme of the naval blockade, having exaggerated notions of the power and capabilities of the British navy; but as the panic subsided, and their adventurers felt their way, they acquired confidence, and shaped their plans of evasion so as finally to form a complete system; and they now know perfectly well that, if the blockade shuts up certain points, it opens other issues for the traffic, and that the result is, no matter in what quarter there may be interruption and failure, and in what quarter the vent and success, —a certain and copious supply of slaves to the market, the number for the year '47 being estimated at 60,000. But to bring 60,000 to the coast of Brazil, the calculation is that 100,000 must have been taken from the shores of Africa, that is, 40,000 must have perished at sea, not taking into account another portion that may have been destroyed before the shipment of their fellow-sufferers.

A most remarkable witness is Mr. Jose Cliffe, M.D., a native of the United States, settled in the Brazils, and for some time engaged in the slave-trade.

Mr. Jose Cliffe, it seems, made large profits by the slave-trade, and when he had sufficiently filled his pockets to afford a conscience, he felt such a repugnance to the sufferings and destruction of life pertaining to the odious traffic that he abandoned it. Notwithstanding the tardiness of his morality, the postponement of his humanity to his fortunes, Mr. Jose Cliffe is a very shrewd and not an ineloquent witness. What he has seen he describes forcibly, and he has witnessed scenes of the most hideous and sickening barbarity.

At this moment he pronounces the slave-trade the most lucrative one under the sun, and of the counteracting exertions of our gallant squadron he says, "They are doing everything that men can do with the mistaken view which they have of attempting to do an impossibility."

Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the slaves on the passage is absolutely sickening.

In answer to the question whether, when packed "like herrings in a barrel," they suffer from bruises, he states—

"When they are first put on board they do bruise; but afterwards they become so emaciated, and are so light, that the bruising is very trifling."

In reply to a question put by Mr. Gladstone, as to the way of feeding the living cargoes packed closely in layers, lying on shelves, as it were, often only sixteen or eighteen inches deep, Mr. Jose Cliffe naively answered,

"If I were to speak the truth, it would be this: The vessels are so excessively offensive that it [serving out the food] is perhaps the greatest punishment to which you can put any person on board. There is some half-witted person whom they generally have almost on purpose for it, to pass the food round to them, and he is in such a hurry in doing it that those who are nearest to one of the hatchways are more likely to get a double portion of food rather than that he should go round the sides of the vessel, which is so ill ventilated that it produces a sickening effect upon him."

The witness further explained that though "the half-witted person" employed on this loathsome duty should help each singly, he does not do it, because of the excessive filth.

"He has to get upon a mass of filth, and almost upon a mass of living bodies at the same time, because they roll out, and take up everything that they can."

The prisoners far from the hatchway frequently do not get any portion of the rations.

The ships upon their arrival are often in so horribly filthy a state as to be abandoned, left to rot, or to be taken by any who would or could accomplish the cleansing. In some instances convicts are compelled to clean them.

Mr. Cliffe thus describes the state of the prisoners at the end of the voyage:—"The knee-bones appear almost like the head of a person; from the arm you may slip your finger and thumb up, the muscular part is gone; it is a mere bone covered with a bit of skin; the abdomen is highly protuberant; it is much distended and very large. A man takes them up in his arms and carries them out of the vessel; they are not capable of walking. They could not stand, even if they were not so emaciated. The muscles have not the power of supporting them. The eye has lost its speculation; it has an idiotic appearance—a leaden appearance. It is almost like the eye of a boiled fish."

Of course the interest of the slaver is to take all care for the recovery of the poor creatures, but many are too far gone to rally.

Their sufferings from thirst may be vaguely inferred (imagined it can hardly be) from the fact that a negro will drink a gallon of water a day in his natural condition, and when packed so closely that he cannot turn round unless all his fellow-sufferers turn too simultaneously, and with the temperature at 120 or 130, their allowance is so small that Mr. Cliffe shrinks from specifying it. "It is too horrid almost to say." He has heard that a teacup-full once in three days will support life for twenty or thirty days!

The question is, whether we are suppressing or increasing these horrors. Mr. J. L. Hook, Government Superintendent of Emigration at Sierra Leone, answers the question, Is the slave-trade nearer extinction now than it was before the (blockade) force was stationed on the coast? "I should say not."

He was then asked whether the blockade had diminished the horrors of the trade. His reply is, "I think, on the contrary, it has very much increased the horrors of the middle passage."

Captain G. Mansel, R.N., had for some time the command of the squadron; he has, therefore, had practical experience of what it can do, and what it cannot do, and he cannot be suspected of any disposition to undervalue the service upon which he has been engaged. In answer to the question, whether any naval force could suppress the trade so long as the demand for supply exists? he replied, "I am perfectly convinced it would be impossible."

As to Captain Denman's project to blockade the coast by ships at anchor at certain intervals, Captain Mansel remarks, "If you are to keep, upon an extent of coast embracing upwards of 2,000 miles, twenty-four vessels at anchor, I leave you to judge how much of the coast they will leave unguarded." Asked whether he had any hesitation in condemning entirely the employment of a marine force for the extinction of the slave-trade, he declared he thought it impracticable, and agreed with Clarkson in his fears that an increase of the horrors would be the only consequence.

[After citing other evidence to the same effect, our contemporary continues:—]

We shall conclude with the evidence of Captain Stopford, of the royal navy, who lately commanded H.M.S. "Pearl," on the Brazil station.

He is asked whether, as a naval officer, he is of opinion that the British squadron will ever extinguish the slave-trade? His emphatic reply is, "Never." Without much experience of his own in the slave-trade, he has learnt from the experience of brother officers the utter hopelessness of the attempt. He was next asked whether the vigilance of the squadron caused any of the cruelties practised? his answer was in the affirmative, the vessels being more crowded in consequence of the blockade system.

A moment's consideration will show, indeed, that this must be the effect. As one cargo out of four or five brought to port will cover the loss of the rest by seizure, it becomes the obvious policy of the slaver to divide his ventures as much as possible, and he will prefer using five small vessels to using one large ship; and he will then crowd as many prisoners as can be crammed together into each of the small craft. Mr. Cliffe states, that one vessel of seven tons crossed the Atlantic with thirty-nine slaves on board. A seven-ton vessel is a boat about the size of the toys that sail matches in Chelsea reach. This result was distinctly foreseen by the Duke of Wellington, by Lord John Russell, by Mr. Clarkson, by Sir F. Buxton; and yet the system, fraught with consequences antagonist to the object, has been adopted, and is persevered in, notwithstanding its cruel miscarriage, at an enormous cost to the country.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—A PREDICTION.

A writer in *Jerrold's Newspaper* (Aladdin), who evinces an intimate knowledge of the industrial economy of this country, although his conclusions are not unfrequently at war with general opinion, predicts a tremendous crisis in our social position in the course of a year or two:—"It appears that, of the crop of 1847, there remain stored in America 230 millions of bushels of corn, or within a fraction of thirty millions of quarters; and all the commercial advices report that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest in the present year. Now our ports will be opened to the reception of foreign

grain, duty free, after the 1st of January, 1849. We may, therefore, expect enormous imports, and a very considerable fall in price. It is certain that wheat can now be bought in Indiana for seventeen cents per bushel; and as a cent is equal to a halfpenny, the quarter would come to nearly 5s. 8d. Making an extravagant allowance for transport to a shipping port, freight, other charges, and profit, even to six-fold the original cost, the quarter of American wheat could be sold in our markets at 34s. per quarter; and sure we are that is an exaggerated estimate. But 34s. in this country is the equivalent of 8½ dwts. of gold, which expresses the natural price, wholly exempt from taxation. How, then, is the British farmer to live?—how are rents to be paid, and how are mortgages to be discharged? It is clear that none of these things can be done in the face of the competition described, and the description is founded on facts. We can readily understand that the fundholder, that all who live on fixed incomes, that all not having property in land, and deriving their livelihood from agricultural pursuits, would rejoice at seeing the quarter loaf down to threepence; but would the territorial proprietors, who control both Houses of Parliament, submit without a struggle to this annihilation of their estates? To suppose that they would, manifests a complete ignorance of human nature."

"We can picture to ourselves the course that would be pursued. The landholders would reason thus: 'Why do we require more than 34s. per quarter for our wheat? Because we have to pay heavy taxes, both imperial and local, and we can only pay those taxes out of the profits of our produce. If we sell at the natural price, we must pay taxes out of capital, and to repeat that process is to arrive at beggary. We must have as much more than 34s. as our taxation amounts to.' They would thus be compelled to adopt one or the other of these two courses: either to attempt the revival of the old corn-laws, in which they would be opposed by all the rest of the community, and sustain an ignominious defeat, or to extinguish the national debt. There is no other alternative, unless they surrender their estates, for which sacrifice, we apprehend, they are not prepared. We believe that this grand struggle will take place at the latest in 1850, and we shall rejoice if the monarch escapes intact from the conflict."

THE FIRST REFORM DIVISION.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The Reform party has on this occasion broken up into three distinct sections. Eighty-six Reformers (tellers included) voted on Thursday in support of Mr. Hume's motion. One hundred and thirty-two went out on the division along with two hundred and twenty-one anti-reformers against the motion. An uncertain, but considerable number of Reformers, who could not make up their minds to oppose Ministers, but who were resolute "not to march through Coventry" with them, as the minor section of the anti-reform majority abstained from voting. The apostate Ministers have failed to obtain the countenance of a majority of the Parliamentary Reformers to their alliance with the Tories.

A new distribution of the House of Commons into parties dates its commencement from the division of Thursday night. Henceforth the real distinction is into the advocates and the opponents of real Parliamentary Reform. The Reform party in Parliament starts on its career with much more favourable auguries than could have been anticipated. The members who voted for Mr. Hume's motion are more numerous than we had any reason to hope; and they are far more strong in public support than the deserters who have gone over with Lord John Russell to the Tory camp. They have also a prospect of future accessions of strength, not only from the members who abstained from voting, but from the ranks of the majority itself.

The 86 members who voted in support of Mr. Hume's motion represent (according to the most accurate calculation we have been able to make during the brief interval which has since elapsed) more than 314,000 electors, and a population of 11,600,000. All the representatives of the following constituencies voted for Mr. Hume:—Westminster, Southwark, Marylebone, Lambeth, Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, Glasgow, Wolverhampton, Rochdale, Dundee, Southampton, and Cheltenham. And one representative of each of the following constituencies:—Middlesex, West Riding of Yorkshire, South Lancashire, Gloucestershire, Cumberland, East Surrey, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork, Hull, Newcastle, Nottingham, Northampton, Norwich, the Potteries, Canterbury, Brighton, Bradford, Oldham, Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Stockport, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Pattison (London), paired off for the motion.

This is a good nucleus of a reform party. It includes some members of the old aristocratic families as well as popular leaders. It has a strong hold on the most industrious, intelligent, and wealthy districts of the country. The reformers, on the other hand, who have seceded to the Tory camp, are strong rather in their aristocratic connexions than in their constituencies. The only very large constituencies whose representatives went entirely against Mr. Hume's motion, are Liverpool, Sheffield, and Greenwich; and Sheffield, at least, will give a good account of its two backsliding members at the first election that takes place. So will London, so will Paisley, so will Edinburgh. The representatives of considerable town constituencies who have thrown in their lot with Lord John sit for these places for the last time. The one hundred and thirty-two have not only ceased to be reformers, they have lost their hold upon popular esteem and confidence.

They must henceforth sneak into Parliament through close borough and peer-ridden counties. The strength which, Antæus-like, they derived from contact with the people, has departed from them.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday Mr. GREENE moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Proceedings Adjournment Bill, explaining, as Lord Stanley had done in introducing the bill into the House of Lords, the causes of delay in Parliamentary business. The bill proposed to make it lawful for either House to adjourn any measures before it, except taxing or revenue bills, to be proceeded with in a following session—the consent of the Crown being first obtained. Inasmuch as the House felt there was much difficulty in the question, Mr. Greene thought it desirable, in the first place, that the bill should be referred to the Select Committee on Public Business, about to be nominated by Mr. Denison. The House was therefore requested to agree to the second reading *pro forma* only, and in order that the bill might be referred to that committee.

A conversation arose, in the course of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that there were objections in the way of proceeding either by bill or by resolution of the House: he suggested a temporary experimental bill for one year. Mr. GOULBURN advocated proceeding by resolution, and quoted precedents. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD opposed altogether either of these cures for the evil in question, and maintained the constitutional advantage of the present course despite its practical inconvenience. Mr. CRAWFORD moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months: but the feeling of members appearing adverse to this, he withdrew his amendment; and the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Business.

On the motion of Mr. EVELYN DENISON, the following gentlemen were agreed to as a committee to consider the best means of promoting the despatch of public business in the House of Commons:—Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey, Sir James Graham, Mr. Hume, Mr. Disraeli, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Goulburn, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Bernal, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Henley, Mr. George A. Hamilton, and Mr. Evelyn Denison.

BOROUGH WRITS.

On Wednesday, Mr. BANKES moved the second reading of the Horsham Borough Bill; "it being full time that the bill should proceed, or the order for its second reading be quashed." Sir GEORGE GREY stated that the Borough Elections Bill was expected to answer generally the purpose of this local bill; which was only kept on orders in case of anything happening to impede the other. However, if Mr. Bankes's motion were carried, as he was so zealous for inquiry, he would, of course, in the absence of Lord John Russell, take charge of the bill in all its future stages. Mr. TANNYSON D'EYNCOURT had never before known a private member, without notice, take a bill out of the hands of a member of the Government. He moved the adjournment of the debate till Wednesday (this day), that the course taken on the Borough Elections Bill might first be seen.

Some other members proceeded with the discussion, till it ended in the adoption of Mr. D'Eyncourt's amendment. Debate adjourned to Wednesday.

On Thursday, Mr. STAFFORD again moved the issue of the writ for Leicester. He enlarged on the complicated corruption of the borough, imputing it to the Liberal party; but based his motion on the fact that no steps had been taken for inquiry or for correction of the evil. Mr. SEYMOUR, Chairman of the Leicester Election Committee, also insisted that something decisive ought to be done.

The motion and the appeal drew forth a declaration from Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

He was afraid that at this stage of the session he could not expect that the honourable Member for the Flint Boroughs (Sir John Hanmer) would be able to proceed successfully with the bill which he had proposed. The whole question would be better left in the hands of the Government; who would perhaps be able to carry, in the course of next session, some general measure which would include the borough of Leicester within its provisions. He would not enter into the subject now; but next week he would state what he thought the remedy ought to be, and what addition ought to be made to the bill which he introduced in a previous session.

On this showing, the motion for the writ was withdrawn.

On Friday, Mr. STAFFORD moved the issue of the writ for Derby. This motion had already been made, said Lord LINCOLN, five times; and to guard against the possibility of its being carried accidentally, in the absence of the adverse majority, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, citing precedents for his course, moved that no writ for Derby be issued before the 15th of August. After a brief conversation, the original motion was withdrawn; and Lord John gave notice of his own for Monday next.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, on Monday, it was agreed to that no new writs do issue for the boroughs of Derby and Leicester before Tuesday, the 15th of August; and in answer to Mr. A. STAFFORD, the noble lord stated that he did not mean to go on either with the Horsham Borough or the Borough Elections (No. 2) Bill, but on Thursday next to move for leave to bring in a new bill for inquiry; and should that bill include Leicester and Derby, then to move, as frequently had been the case, that the writs should not issue until ten days after the

commencement of the ensuing session, hoping, as he did, to be enabled to carry such a measure before the rising of Parliament.

SITES FOR WORSHIP IN SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, before going into Committee on the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that he should not oppose going into Committee, as the House had already determined on that step; but in all subsequent stages he should offer the strongest opposition to the bill on principle. He believed he should in so doing be supported not only by the Established Church and Dissenters of Scotland, but by the Free Church itself.

The House went into Committee.

On clause 1, Mr. ELLIOT moved an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to congregations of the Free Church of Scotland. He desired to redress an existing grievance, and not to go into such a general legislation as the bill proposed. This amendment was supported by Mr. TRELAWNEY, Colonel MURR, Sir EDWARD COLEBROOK, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. RUTHERFORD (Lord Advocate), and Mr. DUNCAN. The bill was supported by Mr. BOUVERIE, Mr. HUME, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. FOX MAULE, and Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD; also, on the ground that if the House interfered at all it should interfere effectively and not partially, by Mr. EWART; and on the ground of necessity, though the principle was bad, by Mr. M'GREGOR. Both the bill and the amendment were opposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, Mr. CUMMING BRUCE, Mr. KERSHAW, and Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTAY. Mr. G. DUNDAS thought the bill too general; and Mr. J. S. WORTLEY criticized its extreme looseness and vagueness of wording. On a division, Mr. Elliot's amendment was negatived, by 58 to 55.

The other clauses were agreed to. Mr. ELLIOT then moved the addition of a clause restricting the operation of the bill to two years. Negatived, by 58 to 46.

The preamble was agreed to, and the House resumed.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Marquis of BREADALBANE presented 162 petitions, complaining of the refusal of sites for free churches in Scotland. The number of the signatures attached to these petitions amounted to 22,379. He then made a statement as to the amounts expended by the Free Church body for educational and religious purposes since the disruption in 1842, amounting in the whole to the sum of £1,592,000. The noble marquis concluded his observations by expressing his hope that the grievance, of which at least one-third of the people of Scotland complained, would be redressed, the more particularly because it was inconsistent with the rights and privileges of British subjects that they should be denied spots on which to erect buildings for the worship of God.

IRISH REPEAL DEBATE.

On Wednesday, Mr. REYNOLDS proposed further to adjourn the Irish Repeal debate, to Wednesday the 26th of July.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL called attention to the facts connected with this adjournment. The question of Repeal was first brought forward on the 11th of April; when Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Smith O'Brien spoke at much length. The adjourned debate was fixed by them for the 10th of May—a day on which, from the state of the business paper, it was evidently impossible it could be prosecuted. Of course it was not brought on; nor was it brought on, when it might have been without difficulty, on the following Wednesday: it was further adjourned to the 31st of May. On that day it was postponed one day, out of courtesy to Mr. Reynolds, who certainly seemed honestly anxious to continue the debate. On the 1st of June it was again put off to the 7th; when neither the mover nor the seconder was present; another adjournment was made to the 5th of July, when again—three months after the first motion—neither Mr. John O'Connell nor Mr. Smith O'Brien thought it worth while to attend. It was impossible that gentlemen conducting themselves in this manner could be regarded as entitled to any attention, though putting themselves forward as a party. Sir Benjamin therefore gave notice, for the 26th July, that if the debate was not then proceeded with, he would move that the order be discharged. He did not move it now, as Irish members would instantly accuse Englishmen of taking advantage of their absence to get rid of the most important Irish motions.

A rencontre of personalities then occurred between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Keogh; the latter calling Mr. Reynolds a bland demagogue, or "bland popular orator;" and interjecting an insinuation that Mr. Reynolds, though a Repealer, had received "comfort and consolation" from the Treasury benches. This he explains to mean, that Government influence at the last election had been given to Repealers whenever the return of Ministerialists could not be achieved. Mr. REYNOLDS retorted with a personal epithet. Sir Benjamin Hall had found a "turnspit" in Mr. Keogh, who had proved the willing Irishman asserted by the Irish proverb to be ever at hand ready to turn the spit on which any hapless countryman should be put. He repelled the insinuation about "comfort or consolation," neither of which he had ever derived from the present Ministers; and he replied to attacks on himself with personal innuendo, declaring that *he* (Reynolds) was an independent member, and no waiter upon Providence—no expectant lawyer, hoping to pick some of the crumbs that might fall from the table of the future Prime Minister. In rejoinder, Mr. KEOGH added two facts. He had himself seen a letter from the Irish Attorney-General, stating that the return of a Repealer for

Athlone would be a preferable event to the return of a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. Furthermore, the Attorney-General had been the first man to tender his vote for Mr. Reynolds himself at the last Dublin election. Sir GEORGE GREY protested against these unproved charges, made by implication, against the Government. If a tangible case could be made out against Government, why not impeach them at once for misusing their influence at a general election? He gave a general denial to all such declamatory and unsustained assertions. The subject then dropped.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The debate on Mr. Hume's resolution, adjourned from the 20th of June, was resumed on Thursday.

Mr. OSBORNE advocated the four points; mingling with his arguments historical reminiscences, and the pleasantries that usually enliven his speeches.

He confuted Mr. Henry Drummond's notion that so many traders and professional persons had never before been returned to Parliament—meaning, of course, a set of vulgar fellows who had no grandfathers. Now, Mr. Osborne had consulted *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* on that point. He found that there were 42 boroughs still subject to local influence: of these, 33 were under the direct influence of peers; 18 members represented 11 Whig peers; 33 members represented 22 Tory peers; and these boroughs had as much influence as the city of London, Liverpool, Dublin, or Edinburgh. Whereas the noble lord said that the Government was not carried on for the benefit of the aristocracy, here it was again written in *Dod's* book, that the present House contained 6 Marquises, 8 Earls, 25 Viscounts, 36 Lords, 61 Baronets, and about a dozen "honourable members;" making a total of 274 members of that House who were actually and directly connected with the aristocracy, being the sons, brothers, or nephews of peers, without reckoning numerous connexions by marriage. There were besides these, 44 officers in the army, excluding the militia, and 8 naval officers; and if to those be added 8 more members holding official appointments, it would give a grand total of 334 under the direct influence of the aristocracy. In making any remarks upon this part of the subject, he positively disclaimed all intention of attacking individuals. He attacked the system, and not the men; but as regarded the system, he must say that the country had arrived at a pass when the power of the aristocracy had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished.

The whole Government was founded on family arrangements. Why, look at the constitution of the Cabinet itself. Again he said he meant no reflections upon individuals, and he would mention no names; but he believed it would be found that all the members of the Cabinet are connected together by marriage, or ties of blood, or family connexions. Why, the Cabinet is quite a snug family party; reminding him of the "happy family" exhibited about London, to which it bears a remarkable similarity—with this exception, that the "happy family" of animals are all of different races or species; whereas, notwithstanding the great experience and high talents of individual members of the Cabinet, the rickety off-spring which they bring forth may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the parents are all relations [great laughter]. The scions of the aristocracy are constantly hanging on the Government for places. The noble lord (John Russell) had vindicated the rights of the Howards and the Stanleys to the Government of the country.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: "I said they ought to have a share of the Government."

Mr. OSBORNE: The noble lord said he never would admit that the Howards and Stanleys should not take their parts in the administration of public affairs. But those were not the names the noble lord should have quoted; for there are fewer Howards and Stanleys in public offices than the members of other great families. The people did not object to the Howards and the Stanleys bearing their part in public affairs; but they did object to Lord Tom Noddies holding offices for which they were totally unqualified, while other men eminently fitted for office were disregarded or excluded. Forgetting the number of Russells who had been placed in office, there were those who had made reference in that House to the small appointment which had been bestowed upon the son of the honourable member for Montrose; and because a gentleman had obtained an office for which he is perfectly adapted by capacity and education, it was supposed that the whole constitution was tumbling to pieces. The truth is, the Government is a government of great families. And, after all, what is found in them exclusively? Are they remarkable for such resplendent administrative talents? Is the Colonial office so admirably administered? Or are the finances of the country conducted with such consummate skill? Or ought the country to congratulate itself upon the success which has attended the administration of Irish affairs? Yet the principle is kept up of the Government being administered by great families, and the only question is which of them is to come in. There is no want of talent in the country; but statesmen cannot always be made out of Lords of the Bedchamber. What the country wants is a Government of practical men; and he believed that the honourable member for Sunderland and a Railway Board could carry on the government just as well as the noble lords and right honourable gentlemen composing the present select Cabinet.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD argued against the resolution, by picking out inconsistencies in the speeches of its supporters. For example, Mr. Hume proposed to augment the electoral body; and yet he said that the franchise without the ballot would be a curse. His definition of household suffrage was equivalent to universal suffrage, excluding only the gipsy who sleeps in a tent. Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," had been cited as a proper recipient of the franchise: Mr. Cooper being a person who led the unemployed people of the Staffordshire Potteries into the riots of 1842. Mr. Talfourd would not at such a time surrender to theory the practical realities of our approved constitution.

Mr. COBDEN supported the resolution, reiterating many arguments in favour of the four points, and restoring others which had been perverted by antagonists.

He did not argue the question of suffrage as a question of "natural right." To a gentleman who aided in drawing up "the People's Charter," and who says that every man who pays taxes has a right to the vote, Mr. Cobden replied that he must then include the widow who pays taxes. In fact, it is a question of expediency. But he maintained that, if they included some three or four millions of electors, instead of 800,000, they would have the larger garrison in defence of their institutions. He rebuked the levity with which the House had listened to Mr. Disraeli's jocularly respecting the disproportionately small number of members allowed to Manchester, predicting that it was the last time such arguments would be so received. He reiterated statistics illustrating the unequal distribution of the franchise; vindicated the claims of the people in the metropolis, as the most hard-working people in England; and argued that the way to prevent members from being returned by "mob constituencies" is, to divide the very large constituencies in a manner fitter for the consultation of neighbours on the choice of a representative. He did not believe that the extension of the franchise would lead to organic changes, or that even the character of the representation would be materially changed. "But I tell you that you cannot govern this country peaceably while it is notorious that the great body of the people, here in London and elsewhere, are excluded from their fair share of representation in this House. I do not say that you should have an increased number of representatives: I think we have quite as many representatives in this House as we ought to have. But if you continue the present number of representatives, you must give a larger proportion to those communities which possess the largest amount of property, and diminish the number of members for those parts of the country which have now an undue number of representatives. Do not suppose that this is a mere question of mathematical nicety. No; where the power is, to that power the Government will gravitate. The power is now in the hands of persons who nominate the members of this House—of large proprietors, and of individuals who come here representing small constituencies. It is they who rule the country; to them the Government are bound to bow. But let the great mass of the householders, let the intelligence of the people be heard in this House, and the Prime Minister may carry on his Government with more security to himself, and with more security to the country, than he can do with the factitious power which he now possesses."

Members object to agitation out of doors, and yet in the same breath they claim credit for the country that it has made great advances and reforms. You glorify yourselves that you have abolished the slave-trade and slavery. Whatever you have done to break down any abomination or barbarism in this country, has been done by associations and leagues out of this House; and why? Because, since Manchester cannot have its fair representation in this House, it was obliged to organize a league that it might raise an agitation through the length and breadth of the land, and in this indirect manner might make itself felt in this House. Well, do you want to get rid of this system of agitation? Do you want to prevent these leagues and associations out of doors? Then you must bring this House into harmony with the opinions of the people. Give the means to the people of making themselves felt in this House. Are you afraid of losing anything by it? Why, the very triumphs you have spoken of—the triumphs achieved out of doors by Reformers—have been the salvation of this country. They are your glory and exaltation at the present moment. But is this not a most cumbersome machine?—a House of Commons, by a fiction said to be the Representatives of the People, meeting here and professing to do the people's work, while the people out of doors are obliged to organize themselves in leagues and associations to compel you to do that work?

It is not with a view of overturning our institutions that I advocate these reforms in our representative system. It is because I believe that we may carry out those reforms from time to time, by discussions in this House, that I take my part in advocating them in this legitimate manner. They must be effected in this mode; or they must be effected, as has been the case on the continent, by bayonets, by muskets, and in the streets. Now, I am no advocate for such proceedings.

All that has been done to elevate the country has been the work of the middle and industrious classes. Whether in literature, in arts, in science, in commerce, or in enterprise—all has been done by the middle and industrious classes; and it is because I wish to bring such virtue, such intelligence, such industry, such frugality, such economy into this House, that I support the motion of the honourable Member for Montrose [cheers].

Mr. URQUHART, observing that the Reformed Parliament has not acted up to its promise of non-intervention abroad and retrenchment at home, said he should move an amendment on Mr. Hume's resolution, declaring that changes in the constitution of Parliament have failed in those respects. Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTAY seconded the amendment: but it was withdrawn.

Mr. O'CONNOR supported the resolution, but only as an instalment of the Charter.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES contended that the motion failed in the only grounds upon which it could stand, that there was a practical grievance to be remedied; and that there was a great, distinct, and popular demand for such a measure. Since the Reform Bill, the towns have had no right to complain. If any preference is given to persons of rank and birth, it is because the English people love the aristocracy—they "love a lord." Even in that House, habitual deference is shown to members of the aristocracy; whence he inferred that it fairly represents the people.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, in opposing the motion, disclaimed the opinion that the representation of this country is perfect, or that it would be impossible to improve it. It was with great satisfaction he had heard Lord John Russell give up the doctrine of "finality." He also heard with pleasure Lord John's objection to the uniformity of the suffrage; it has been too little varied since the Reform Act; and the abolition of the potwalloper, especially, took away from the working classes the feeling that they were represented. That franchise diminished the tendency to "hero-worship"—the devotion to demagogues

The admission into Parliament of men more on a level with the working classes would induce those classes to pay less attention to delusive promises; for instance, when the honourable member for Nottingham (Mr. Feargus O'Connor) went to render an account of his stewardship, seeing that he would have been five years in immediate proximity to the Thames, he would find more difficulty in explaining to the satisfaction of his constituents why he had not set it on fire, than if he were for the first time announcing all he would do for them if sent to Parliament. Against the benefits anticipated from democratic changes Mr. Herbert set the experience of what is passing in democratic France: the lavish expenditure; the corruption.—M. Marrast, editor of the *National*, with his printer and publisher, dividing places among them worth £40,000; the tyrannical abduction of M. Emile Thomas, Director-General of the Ateliers Nationaux, &c. Without denying that the representative system was susceptible of improvement, he thought that if the House were sincerely determined to do its duty, there was nothing in its composition to prevent it from acquiring the respect and confidence of the people. In some respects their course of late had not been such as to conciliate public estimation; and the cause of it was their inconsistency in regard to cases of corruption; their incapacity to get rapidly through business; from their indulgence in unnecessary discussion, and their dealing in ungenerous and unhandsome imputations on each other. These were faults which might be easily amended.

The resolution was advocated by Mr. LOCKE KING, Lord DUDLEY STUART, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS; opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE. Mr. HUME having replied, the House divided, and the resolution was negatived, by 351 to 84; majority, 267.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

On Friday night the House of Commons went into Committee on the Sugar Duties.

On the question that the duty on Colonial Muscovado sugar between the 5th of July, 1848, and the 5th of July, 1849, be 13s. per hundredweight, Mr. BARKLY moved an amendment. He did not propose to alter the rates of duty upon Foreign and Colonial sugar, but simply to arrest the progress of the bill of 1846; except that he proposed to make an alteration in the standard sample at the Customhouse on which the duties are levied, and to substitute the new standard which the Government had adopted from Brown Clayed sugar, so that there might be only one class for all clayed sugars, instead of the two classes as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He proposed to give a minimum protection of 4s. 6d. per hundredweight on Muscovado for six years, and a maximum protection of 7s. 7d. upon Clayed sugar for the same period; so as to obviate the complaints of the sliding scale of duties in the bill of 1846. He objected to the Government plan, that reductions of one shilling at a time would not benefit the consumer, but would only fritter away the revenue.

Sir CHARLES WOOD objected to the amendment, that the prearranged and sudden cessation of the duty would cause a previous stagnation of trade. In a long debate, the amendment was also opposed by Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. JAMES WILSON, and Mr. GODSON; it was supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CAYLEY, Sir GEORGE CLERK, Mr. BRUCE, and Mr. HENRY BAILLIE; Mr. MOWATT would vote on neither side.

Mr. GLADSTONE turned the debate upon the general subject of the revenue; adverting to the financial statement by Sir Charles Wood on Friday last.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now calculated on a diminution of expenditure and an augmentation of revenue, which would reduce the deficit to £500,000, and place the country in an apparently better situation by £1,000,000. But that was done in part by taking what would in regular course go to the augmentation of next year's revenue; which was not really adding anything to the resources of the country. Mr. Gladstone made a counter-calculation: the Chancellor of the Exchequer still admitted a deficiency of £500,000; the "appropriations in aid" (£500,000) belong to next year's revenue, the loss on the sugar duties will be £300,000; and the navy excess is £300,000; in all, a deficiency of £1,600,000.

The continued existence of an increasing deficiency entailed perhaps fatal consequences. The members of that House must be well acquainted with the fact, that every year for some time past they had gone on with an increasing deficit; and last year it was well known that they had been obliged to submit to a measure for its counteraction which was inconsistent with every sound and safe principle of finance—this was the expedient of contracting a large loan in time of peace. They were so sensible that extraordinary circumstances alone could justify such a departure from principle, that they lost no time in recording it as their opinion that measures should be taken in the succeeding year, not only to provide against any necessity for contracting such loans, but also to provide for the repayment of the debt then recently contracted; and yet up to the present moment nothing of that kind had been attempted—nothing whatever done towards the liquidation of the loan; and, so far from preventing the recurrence of a similar evil, the Government had gone on with an increasing deficiency. During this time there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the House of Commons to increase the taxation. If he were asked why they had shown no such disposition, he should say that they had not by palpable, but by unmistakable signs, shown this indisposition when they refused to add five per cent. to the Income-tax; and this occurred, as he conceived, not because the House of Commons did not wish to equalize the revenue with the expenditure, but because they, as the right honourable member for Portsmouth had frankly said, felt what was due to principles of public economy, and further, because they reposed no confidence in the estimates that had been put before them by her Majesty's Government.

If last year was "an extraordinary year," they had now come to an ordinary year; and, drawing a broad line of demarcation, they must not allow a deficiency to pass without notice.

They had no right to assume, with anything like certainty, that trade would be better twelve months hence than it was at the moment he was then speaking. As he had already said, the last five months showed no such improvement; neither did the last month, as compared with the four months which immediately preceded it. Much might be said, and much had been said, about the signs of revival, but the evidence of those signs was more in hope than in possession; and he need scarcely say that it was most important to meet the evil, and look it in the face; and it became the more necessary not to flinch from that duty, when they recollected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could scarcely hope to effect that in 1848 which he had failed to accomplish in 1847. He began with a deficiency—he was proceeding with a deficiency—and there was no reason to suppose that in 1849 a different state of our finances would be found to prevail; that which had occurred in 1847 and 1848 was a thing of which they might expect a repetition in 1849. He felt this so strongly, that he could not refrain from saying that neither the Government nor the House of Commons would have done its duty if they had allowed the session to pass over without taking effectual means to equalize the revenue and the expenditure of the year. They might assure themselves of this, that small improvements would not do—expedients would no longer answer—they must go to the root of the evil. Nothing could be more evident than that, after the experience of last year, they must equalize the revenue with the expenditure. It was on these grounds that he thus wished to enter a public protest against these votes being proceeded with till they obtained from the Government a distinct pledge that they intended, as a Government, to propose to Parliament measures for equalizing the public income and expenditure.

Alluding more particularly to the rival plans before the House, Mr. Gladstone said that small improvements, dribble reductions of duty, would not do; and he denied that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any data to count on increased consumption; at any rate, he must already have counted on it in framing his estimates, and he had no right to reckon it twice over.

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the financial statement of his colleague. He maintained that the present is no ordinary year, but an extraordinary year; and to fortify the calculation of increased consumption in sugar, he cited the increased consumption in tea—from 3,690,000 pounds in the month ending 5th June, 1847, to 4,109,000 pounds in the month ending 5th June, 1848.

Mr. CARDWELL exposed the fallacies and weak parts of the Ministerial plans and speeches.

Mr. WILSON was ready to admit that a deficiency of £2,400,000 in the year afforded materials for making out a strong *prima facie* case of a dilapidated revenue; but he begged to call the attention of the House to the fact, that out of this deficiency of £2,400,000, no less than £2,200,000 was to be referred to the last six months of the past year, as compared with the last six months of 1846, a year of unusual and high prosperity. A fairer way of judging of our present position would be to compare the last six months, ending the 5th of July, with the six months ending on the 5th July, 1847. And what would they find? That, notwithstanding this was a most extraordinary year—notwithstanding the most unparalleled events of the present year—and notwithstanding the fact that our exports had fallen off £3,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year, owing, no doubt, to the state of the Continent—the revenue for the last six months, ending the 5th of July, was only £209,000 less than the entire revenue from ordinary sources for the corresponding six months of last year, which the House would remember was a period of great prosperity. If honourable members referred to the revenue accounts more closely, they would also find, that for the quarter just ended, so nearly had the income reached the expenditure, that the deficiency was only £35,000.

Sir GEORGE CLERK reiterated Mr. Gladstone's counter arguments.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord JOHN RUSSELL resisted, rather earnestly; and the House divided against adjournment, 211 to 80. Mr. MACKENZIE then moved that the Chairman do leave the chair; and, ultimately, the discussion was adjourned till Monday.

On Monday night the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the sugar duties, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

On the question being put, that the duties charged on muscovado or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white clayed, should be charged 13s. a cwt. from and after the 5th of July, 1848, to the 5th of July, 1849, inclusive,

Mr. HUME "took up the nightly tale," and repeated his old argument, that no alteration should be made in the sugar duties unless it would give relief the West Indian colonies. Neither the motion of Mr. Barkly, nor that of Lord J. Russell, would do the colonies any good; and, therefore, he cared little which he voted for. Unless some more efficient scheme were adopted, the time would shortly come when we should have to pay the whole establishments of those colonies, or else should lose them altogether.

Lord G. BENTINCK then availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by the committee to explain, at great length, the views which he had propounded as Chairman of the West India Committee. The question before the committee was, which, of all the propositions made to the House on this subject, was most worthy of its attention? He was bound to say, that the amendment of Mr. Barkly was one of which he approved very little; but the question which he had then to determine was, whether it was better or worse than the proposition of the Government? Now, the sum total of the pro-

tection for six years, given by Mr. Barkly's amendment, amounted to 45s. a cwt. on the highest, and to 27s. a cwt. on the lower qualities of sugar. The whole protection of Ministers amounted in six years, to 32s. 6d. a cwt. in the same time. He therefore felt it impossible to deny that the proposal of Mr. Barkly was better for the colonies than that of Government. He should, therefore, vote in its favour; but, in so doing, it was his duty, on behalf of the West Indies, of the Mauritius, and of the East Indies, and on behalf of the gentlemen who had supported his views in the committee, to repudiate it altogether as a settlement of this question. He concluded an elaborate speech, of four and a half hours' duration, full of statistics, by declaring that the people of England were not disposed, for the gain of a farthing in the pound, to refuse to do justice to the British colonies, or to endure the continuance of the slave-trade. They had not adopted the two doctrines of the Manchester school—first that,—

"Vilius argentum este auro, virtutibus aurum;"

and next,—

"Rem, facias rem;

Si possis recte; si non, quocunque modo rem."

No; they rather adopted the wiser language of the poet, when he said:—

"Hic murus abienens esto,

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa."

Lord J. RUSSELL observed, that, although Lord G. Bentinck, from the attention which he had given to this subject in the inquiry which he conducted before the West India Committee, had a right to be heard upon it before the close of the discussion, and was therefore justified in moving the adjournment of the debate on Friday night, he had still used his privilege of addressing the committee that evening almost to an abuse, for he had said nothing to the question before it except a few sentences at the commencement of his speech, and a few at its end. He had, it was true, given the House several Latin quotations not altogether unknown to it; and he (Lord John Russell) might therefore be permitted to use another, and say that his lordship, foreseeing that he could retrieve the fortunes of his party by delay; had determined, like the Roman General, to achieve for himself the reputation of

"Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem."

Taking his leave of Lord G. Bentinck with this quotation, he explained to the committee that the question then before it did not involve any question of humanity, or any question of the prohibition or non-prohibition of slave-labour sugar. Both the proposition of Mr. Barkly and that of the Government admitted that slave-labour sugar was to be introduced at a differential duty; and at the end of six years it would be introduced at the same rate of duty under both propositions. The question then for the committee to consider was, whether for the benefit of the consumer of the West Indian body, and without any great risk to the revenue, it could not reduce from 14s. to 10s. the duty on sugar, the amendment proposing that the duty should remain stationary at 14s. Now, the reduction of 4s. of duty on every cwt. upon a consumption of 300,000 tons of sugar was a benefit of £1,200,000 to the consumer, and that was a benefit not to be recklessly thrown away by any Government, inasmuch as it would give to the consumer that sum to expend upon the other necessities and comforts of life. He then entered into a statement of considerable force to prove that the Government plan would give a better chance of restoring prosperity to the colony. He then referred to the recommendation given to him by Mr. Gladstone on Friday night, to save the revenue by increasing taxation during the present session. Now, he admitted that if, at the commencement of the next session, the state of Europe should be so threatening as not to permit us to reduce our establishments, it would not do to go on another year without making the income of the country superior to its expenditure by increased taxation. But if pacific counsels should, as he hoped they would, prevail at that time, and if there were no danger to the preservation of peace both at home and abroad, he thought that we should be able to reduce our expenditure to our income by the exercise of a rigid and unsparing economy. He thought, however, that it would be unwise to come to any decision upon that point now. He concluded by recommending the Government scheme to the approbation and support of the committee.

Mr. GOULBURN argued in favour of Mr. Barkly's plan.

The Committee then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment 124

Against it 180

Majority against it 56

After Mr. MOFFATT had proposed an amendment, which he did not press to a division, the first and second divisions of the first Government resolution were agreed to. On the third division, by which the duties on brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to brown clayed, and not equal to white clay, the growth and produce of any foreign country, are fixed at 20s. for the year ending 5th of July, 1849, and are to diminish by 1s. 6d. each year, until the 5th of July, 1854, when they will remain permanently at 10s.,

Mr. H. BAILLIE proposed an amendment, of which the effect would be to continue a differential duty on foreign sugars of 7s. for six years, leaving however, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a discretionary power of establishing his descending scale of duty at the end of the fourth year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the

amendment, and after a short discussion, in which Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Mr. MORFATT joined, it was negatived without a division.

The third division of the first resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. BOUVIER then moved "that provision be made for the admission of such foreign sugars as shall be cleared out of the foreign, West Indian, and American ports before the 1st day of August next, and out of ports east of the Cape of Good Hope before the 1st day of September next, at the rates of duty imposed on such sugars respectively by the act 9th and 10th Victoria, chap. 63."

The CHANCELLER of the EXCHEQUER was obliged to resist this motion, as there was no precedent for allowing any commodity upon which the duty was raised to be admitted at the lower duty.

Mr. B. SMITH and Mr. W. GLADSTONE both took a view of this question which to a certain degree was similar to that of Mr. Bouvier. The latter gentleman showed that the President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary of the Colonies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Treasury had, one and all, made, since the commencement of the session, the most specific declarations that it was not their intention to abandon the act of 1846, or to alter the sugar duties. Was it good policy, or consistent with public faith, that when such declarations were acted upon by persons engaged in trade, they should be considered as not having been made, and that the parties who acted in reliance upon them should not be protected from the injurious consequences of that reliance?

Mr. LABOUCHERE feebly defended Ministers, and after some further conversation the Committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion..... 34
Against it 142

Majority against it 108

The second resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Bernal was then ordered to report the resolutions to the House. The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPROACH OF THE CHOLERA.—This subject was mentioned in the House of Commons on Thursday. Mr. MONSELL asked Lord Morpeth if he had received official information that the cholera had reached Moscow and St. Petersburg? When cholera last visited St. Petersburg, it very shortly afterwards appeared in London: had Government taken any steps to enforce the laws relating to public health in Ireland? Lord MORPETH answered, that though he had no official information of the facts stated, he had no doubt they were true. An arrangement was now under consideration of the Home and the Irish Secretaries, by means of which it was hoped that the sanitary measure now before the Lords might be carried into effect this session, in Ireland as well as this country.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Replying to Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Hume, Sir GEORGE GREY stated on Friday that a bill to reduce the Metropolitan Police rate had been withdrawn, because various new services and buildings would prevent a reduction of expenditure: the rate would remain at 6d. in the pound. Five hundred men were to be added to the force. There were no resignations in the force from the 10th of April to the 2nd of May; and the resignations are not frequent.

IN THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. Independently of Lord Eldon's Consolidation Act, passed in 1826, such have been the changes of the law that there are twenty-one acts in force. It is also desirable, without restoring imprisonment for debt, to render the law more effectual for the protection of the creditor. The new bill was compiled by Mr. Miller, a worthy and most judicious officer of the Court of Bankruptcy. It would be referred to a Select Committee. The Lord Chancellor concurred; and the bill was read a second time.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL was on the same evening referred to a Select Committee; the Marquis of Lansdowne reluctantly consenting to that course: he objected to delay on account of circumstances upon which, in the position he occupied, he advisedly forebore to dwell, but their Lordships would believe him when he said that they were of peculiar urgency. Several Peers applauded the Select Committee as a means of expedition. Having quoted Lord Lansdowne's tremendous inuendo, it is desirable also to quote a remark previously made by Lord Brougham, in reference to the report of the Sanitary Commissioners—

He derived great satisfaction from that report; for it should be universally known, that by evidence there adduced it was proved to be perfectly easy to prevent, and with certainty prevent, the cholera morbus from becoming fatal, if the premonitory symptoms, which could never fail being seen, were taken advantage of in due time.

THE FRAUDULENT PEER.—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod reported that he had been unable to capture John Viscount Arbuthnot [accused of fraud]; and he had reason to believe that the Viscount had left the country.

Mr. PUSEY'S AGRICULTURAL TENANT BILL was withdrawn on Monday.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—On Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that on that day week he should be prepared to state the general intentions of the Government as to the course of public business during the remaining portion of the session.

CHURCH AND STATE.—On Monday, Mr. TRELAWNY gave notice that on Tuesday, the 1st of August, he

should move that an inquiry be instituted for the purpose of showing the results of the union of Church and State.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT EDINBURGH.—In reference to this occurrence, Mr. HUME inquired upon whose authority the soldiers had been called out, instead of leaving the matter to the civil force. Sir G. GREY regretted to say that he had not yet received any information on the subject from the constituted authorities in Edinburgh. The hon. gentleman yesterday showed him a private letter which he had received, in which the writer gave such a version of the proceedings as had been described by the hon. member; but he (Sir G. Grey) had since seen an account in the newspapers of what took place on the occasion alluded to, and it certainly gave a very different view of the transaction from that of the hon. member's correspondent. It appeared that, so far from the military having been the authors of the disturbance, that they quelled it when it certainly was of a serious character. He did not know under what circumstances they had been called out, but he would inquire.—On the motion of Mr. HUME, the following return was ordered:—"Account of the amount collected under the title of annuity money or tax for payment of the clergy in Edinburgh, Montrose, and other burghs in Scotland, in each year for five years, stating the authority under which that tax has been collected, and how expended; stating the names and residence of every person receiving a portion of that tax."

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday Mr. GREENE, in reply to Dr. Bowring, stated, with reference to the new House of Commons, that it was expected it would be ready for occupation by the session of 1850, but it was difficult to speak with certainty on such a subject.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME BILL.—Colonel SIBTHORP, on Friday, asked when it was the intention of the Government to proceed with this measure? Lord J. RUSSELL would be more rejoiced than the hon. and gallant member if he could find time to bring it forward [a laugh]. He certainly intended to proceed with the bill, and would name the second reading for Monday fortnight.

THE TERRITORY OF THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—A special Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the East India House on Wednesday, to consider the right of the Company to alienate the territory of Sattara from the heir of the deceased Rajah. Sir J. L. LUSHINGTON presided. Mr. SULLIVAN moved a resolution to the effect, that the East India Company having by treaty ceded the territory of Sattara in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah, his heirs, and successors, would not alienate the territory from the rightful heir. Mr. Hume seconded the resolution. The Company, he observed, were all powerful, and he appealed to them to be just and merciful; the loss of the revenue of the territories would be nothing to them—would be nothing compared with a conviction in the minds of millions that they had acted unjustly. Mr. WEEDING spoke in opposition to the resolution. Mr. LEWIS supported the resolution. Mr. FIELDER considered that the late Rajah had consented to certain conditions, which he had violated, and thereby excluded himself and his successors. The Chairman said, the subject had been repeatedly discussed in that Court and ought to be considered as decided. He should move an adjournment of the Court. The Deputy-Chairman (General Galloway) seconded the motion, which, after some opposition from Mr. G. THOMPSON and some observations from Major OLIPHANT, was carried without a division.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Division on the adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion, "That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people; and it is therefore expedient, with a view to amend the national representation, that the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include all householders; that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the apportionment of members to population shall be made more equal."—The House divided: Ayes, 84; Noes, 351.

AYES.

Adair, H. E.
Aglionby, H. A.
Alcock, T.
Anderson, A.
Berkeley, Hon. H.
Berkeley, Hon. G.
Blake, M. J.
Blewitt, R. J.
Bouverie, Hon. E.
Bowring, Dr.
Bright, J.
Brotherton, J.
Caulfield, J. M.
Clay, J.
Cockburn, A. J.
Collins, W.
Cowan, C.
Crawford, W. S.
Currie, R.
Dashwood, G. H.
Devereux, J. T.
D'Eyncourt, C. T.
Duke, Sir J.
Duncan, G.
Evans, Sir De L.
Evans, J.
Ewart, W.
Fagan, W.

Fox, W. J.
Freestun, Col.
Gibson, Rt. Hon. T.
Grainger, T. C.
Greene, J.
Hall, Sir B.
Hastie, A.
Headlam, T. E.
Henry, A.
Hindley, C.
Hodges, T. C.
Humphrey, Ald.
Jackson, W.
Kershaw, J.
King, Hon. P. J. L.
Lushington, C.
McGregor, J.
Meagher, T.
Marshall, J. G.
Marshall, W.
Molesworth, W.
Mowatt, F.
Muntz, G. F.
Nugent, Lord
O'Connor, F.
Osborne, R.
Pearson, C.
Pechell, Capt.
Peto, S. M.

Pilkington, J.
Raphael, A.
Reynolds, J.
Ricardo, J. L.
Roche, E. B.
Salway, Col.
Schofield, W.
Scully, F.
Smith, J. B.
Smythe, Hon. G.
Strickland, Sir G.
Stuart, Lord D.
Sullivan, M.
Talbot, J. H.
Tancred, H. W.
Thompson, Col.
Thompson, G.
Thornely, T.
Trelawny, J. S.
Turner, E.
Villiers, Hon. C.
Wakley, T.
Wawn, J. T.
Wilcox, B.
Williams, J.
Wilson, M.

TELLERS.
Cobden, E.
Hume, J.

NOES.

Aeland, Sir T. D.
Adair, R. A. S.
Adderley, C. B.
Alford, Viscount
Anson, Hon. Col.
Anson, Viscount
Anstey, T. C.
Archdall, Capt. M.
Arkwright, G.
Ashley, Lord
Bagge, W.
Bagot, Hon. W.
Bailey, J.
Bailey, J. Jun.
Baillie, H. J.
Baines, M. T.
Baldock, E. H.
Baldwin, C. B.
Bankes, G.
Baring, H. B.
Baring, Sir F. T.
Baring, T.
Barnard, E. G.
Barrington, Viscount
Bateson, T.
Bellew, R. M.
Benbow, J.
Bennet, P.
Bentinck, Lord G.
Beresford, W.
Berkeley, Captain
Birch, Sir T.
Blakemore, R.
Blandford, Marquis
Boldero, H. G.
Bolling, W.
Bourke, R. S.
Bowles, Admiral
Boyd, J.
Boyd, Hon. Col.
Brackley, Viscount
Bramston, T. W.
Brand, T.
Brembridge, E.
Briscoe, M.
Broadley, H.
Brookman, E. D.
Brooke, Lord
Brooke, Sir A. B.
Bruce, Lord E.
Bruce, C. L. C.
Buck, L. W.
Buller, Sir J. Y.
Buller, C.
Bunbury, E. H.
Burghley, Lord
Burrell, Sir C. M.
Buxton, Sir E. N.
Cabbell, B. B.
Cardwell, E.
Cawley, W. H. P.
Carter, J. B.
Castlereagh, Viscount
Cavendish, Hon. C.
Cavendish, Hon. G.
Cavendish, W. G.
Cayley, E. S.
Chaplin, W. J.
Charteris, Hon. F.
Chichester, Lord
Childers, J. W.
C. Omeley, Sir M.
Christopher, R.
Christy, S.
Clements, Hon. C.
Clerk, Sir G.
Clifford, H. M.
Clive, R. H.
Clive, H. B.
Cocks, T. S.
Coke, Hon. E. K.
Colebrooke, Sir T.
Colles, H. B.
Compton, H. C.
Conolly, Col.
Corry, Rt. Hon. H.
Cotton, Hon. W. H.
Courtenay, Lord
Cowper, Hon. W.
Currie, H.
Dalrymple, Capt.
Damer, Hon. Col.
Davies, D. A. S.
Dawson, Hon. T.
Deedes, W.
Denison, W. J.
Denison, J. E.
Dick, Q.
Disraeli, B.
Dod, J. W.
Douglas, Sir C. E.
Drax, J. S. W. S. E.
Drummond, H. H.
Duckworth, Sir J.
Duff, G. S.
Duncombe, Hon. O.
Duncoft, J.
Dundas, Admiral
Dundas, Sir D.
Dundas, G.
Dunne, F. P.
Du Pre, C. G.
East, Sir J. B.
Ebrington, Viscount
Edwards, H.
Egerton, Sir P.
Egerton, W. T.
Ellice, E.

Elliot, Hon. J. E.
Emlyn, Viscount
Estcourt, J. B. B.
Euston, Earl of
Evans, W.
Farnham, E. B.
Farrer, J.
Fergus, J.
Ferguson, Sir R.
Filmer, Sir E.
Fitzgerald, W. R.
Fitzpatrick, J. W.
Fitzwilliam, G.
Foley, J. H. H.
Forbes, W.
Forester, Hon. G.
Forster, M.
Fortescue, C.
Fox, S. W. L.
Frewen, C. H.
Fuller, A. E.
Galway, Viscount
Gaskell, J. M.
Gladstone, W. E.
Goddard, A. L.
Godson, R. S.
Goode, E. S.
Gordon, Admiral
Goring, C.
Graham, Sir J.
Granby, Marquis
Greene, T.
Grey, Sir G.
Grey, R. W.
Grogan, E.
Grosvenor, Lord R.
Guest, Sir J.
Haggitt, F. R.
Hale, R. B.
Halford, Sir H.
Hall, Colonel
Halyburton, Lord
Hamilton, G. A.
Hamilton, Lord C.
Hammer, Sir J.
Hartout, G. G.
Harris, Hon. Capt.
Hastie, A.
Hawes, B.
Hay, Lord J.
Hayes, Sir E.
Haxley, W. G.
Heald, J.
Heathcoat, J.
Heathcote, G. J.
Heathcote, Sir W.
Heneage, G. H. W.
Heneage, E.
Henley, J. W.
Herbert, S.
Hervey, Lord A.
Hildyard, R. O.
Hildyard, T. B.
Hobhouse, Sir J.
Hobhouse, T. B.
Hodges, T. L.
Hodges, W. N.
Hogg, Sir J. W.
Holand, E.
Hood, Sir A.
Horsby, J.
Hotham, Lord
Houldsworth, T.
Howard, Hon. C.
Howard, Hon. E.
Howard, P. H.
Hughes, W. B.
Ingestre, Viscount
Inglis, Sir R. H.
Jervis, Sir J.
Jocelyn, Viscount
Johnstone, Sir J.
Jolliffe, Sir W. G.
Keogh, W.
Ker, R.
Labouchere, H.
Lacy, H. C.
Langston, J. H.
Lascelles, W. S.
Legh, G. C.
Lemon, Sir C.
Lennard, T. B.
Lennox, Lord H.
Leslie, C. P.
Lewis, Sir T. F.
Lewis, G. C.
Lincoln, Earl of
Lindsay, Hon. Col.
Littleton, Hon. E.
Locke, J.
Lockhart, A. E.
Lockhart, W.
Lygon, Hon. Gen.
Mackenzie, W. F.
Macnaghten, Sir E.
Macnamara, Major
M'Fargart, Sir J.
Mahon, Lord
Mangles, E. D.
Manners, Lord C.
Manners, Lord G.
Masterman, J.
Matheson, A.
Matheson, J.
Matheson, Colonel
Maule, Rt. Hon. F.
Maunder, T. P.
Maxwell, Hon. J.

Meigund, Viscount
Meux, Sir H.
Miles, P. W. S.
Miles, W.
Milner, W. M. E.
Miles, B. M.
Monsell, W.
Moran, O.
Morpeth, Viscount
Morrison, Sir W.
Mostyn, Hon. E. M.
Mulgrave, Earl of
Mullings, J. R.
Mure, Colonel
Napier, J.
Neeld, J.
Neeld, J.
Newgate, C. N.
Newport, Viscount
Norreys, Sir D. J.
Nugent, Sir P.
O'Brien, Sir L.
Ogle, S. C. H.
Ord, W.
Owen, Sir J.
Packer, C. W.
Paget, Lord A.
Paget, Lord O.
Pakington, Sir J.
Palmer, E.
Palmer, E.
Palmerston, Viscount
Parker, J.
Patten, J. W.
Peel, Sir R.
Peel, Colonel
Pennant, Hon. Col.
Phillips, Sir G. E.
Plowden, W. H.
Powlett, Lord W.
Price, Sir R.
Pugh, D.
Pusey, P.
Repton, G. W. J.
Rice, E. R.
Rich, H.
Richards, R.
Robartes, T. J. A.
Rolleston, Colonel
Romilly, Sir J.
Rufford, F.
Russell, Lord J.
Sandars, G.
Seymour, H. K.
Seymour, Lord
Shel, R. L.
Shelburne, Earl of
Sheridan, B. B.
Sibthorp, Col.
Sidney, Ald.
Simons, J.
Slaney, B. A. J.
Smith, M. T.
Smyth, J. G.
Somerville, Sir W.
Sotherton, T. H. S.
Spearman, H. J.
Spooners, R.
Stafford, A.
Stanfield, W. E.
Stanton, W. H.
Stuart, H.
Stuart, J.
Sturt, H. G.
Talbot, C. B. M.
Talbot, Sergeant
Taylor, I. E.
Thornhill, G.
Tollens, J.
Townsend, J.
Townsend, Capt.
Trevor, Hon. G. E.
Trollope, Sir J.
Turner, G. J.
Tyrell, Sir J. T.
Urquhart, D.
Vane, Lord H.
Verner, Sir W.
Verney, Sir H.
Vesey, Hon. T.
Villiers, Viscount
Villiers, Hon. F. W.
Vivian, J. E.
Vivian, J. H.
Waddington, H.
Walpole, S. H.
Walsh, Sir J. B.
Walter, J.
Ward, H. G.
Watkins, Colonel L.
Webb, G. E.
Wellesley, Lord C.
West, F. B.
Westhead, J. P.
Williamson, Sir H.
Willoughby, Sir H.
Wilson, J.
Wodehouse, E.
Wood, Sir C.
Wortley, Hon. J. S.
Wrightson, W. B.
Wynd, Sir W.
Wyvill, M.
Young, Sir J.

TELLERS.

Tufnell, H.
Craig, W. G.

Mr. Pattison paired off in favour of Mr. Hume's motion with Mr. Goulburn against it, and Mr. W. P. Wood with Mr. W. Beckett, the former gentleman being prevented by a domestic affliction from taken part in the debate.

AN INTRUDER ON SEA BATHERS.—The bathers at Hunstanton, on the Norfolk coast, have had an escape from an unpleasant rencontre. A fisherman, employed in catching crabs near a place where bathers are carried in the machines, observed a large fish approaching: though above the waist in the water, the man struck the creature on the head, and a regular fight ensued, the fish using its tail: the fisherman ultimately prevailed, and the receding tide left on the sands a shark nearly nine feet long. On the same morning many persons had bathed at the spot.

POISONED BY POSTAGE STAMPS.—A publican near the Surrey Theatre, having some two hundred letters to post, wetted the stamps with his tongue; after he had finished, his tongue and throat became so sore, and swelled so seriously, that he sent for medical assistance; it was found that the gum on the stamps was poisonous. Antidotes were administered, and in a day or two the man recovered.

THE TRIALS FOR SEDITION.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Joseph Irenæus J. Fussell was tried, on the threefold charge of seditious speaking, being present at an unlawful assembly, and rioting, all at a Chartist meeting, held in Clerkenwell Green, on the 29th of May. The Attorney-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clarke, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Sergeant Allen and Mr. Huddleston for the accused. The Judges were Chief Justice Wilde, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Maule. The fact of Fussell's having delivered the speeches impugned was proved by two reporters, who attended, on their own account, to furnish a partnership report of what they thought interesting enough to get insertion in the public journals, and who were paid by the line for so much of their report as was accepted. One passage in Fussell's reported speech had run—"If the Queen forgets to recognise the people, the people must forget to recognise the Queen." Another had suggested a rising of Irishmen to revenge the insult of Mitchell's transportation, if it should happen; and had counselled the "overthrow of the Government." But the most remarkable passage was one containing a suggestion of a assassination, in these words—

And now, I wish to impress upon you that there is one safe way of getting rid of bad rulers who forget their duty to their country. I openly avow that I mean private assassination. What made the Emperor of Austria fly from his country? Why, the fear of assassination; and it is by those means that other bad rulers will soon fly. I have five sons, and I now declare I would disown any one of them who would refuse to assassinate any person who may be instrumental in banishing me from my country for such an offence as John Mitchell was convicted of.

Witnesses proved that the meeting was one that had been concerted beforehand by the Chartist leaders, and consisted chiefly of persons who obeyed with military precision some marching orders given by those leaders: they also proved marching in procession, collisions with the police, and a degree of alarm felt by the tradesmen in the route of the marching.

Mr. Sergeant Allen's plan of defence was based chiefly on a denial of the use of the assassination phrases—at all events, their use in the sense given them by the popular newspaper report. By cross-examining the reporters, Mr. Allen got from one of them some facts of a kind to lower his personal estimation. The other reporter was not personally impeached. Mr. Sergeant Allen contended, that if the assassination phrase were withdrawn, there was no sedition in the speech; and he denied that the meeting was an illegal assembly. He justified the phrase about refusing, alternatively, to recognise the Queen: in 1688 a King being expelled by the people for not recognising laws and liberties which were the result of an act of the people.

The Judges held that the evidence of riot was insufficient to go to the jury. Chief Justice Wilde summed up. If the expressions reported were used, there was no doubt they fell within any reasonable definition of sedition. The jury must judge of that; and also if the second charge were supported by the evidence of concerted arrangement of the meeting, and of alarm inspired by its proceedings. Sir Thomas Wilde stated his astonishment at Sergeant Allen's justification of the phrase regarding the Queen. The law everywhere stated that the King could do no wrong, and that the responsibility of the acts of the Crown rested on its advisers. That was the doctrine maintained on the abdication of King James (who was not expelled); and if the principle were true that the King could be denied recognition or brought personally to trial, all public security would be destroyed, and the same confusion follow here that at present exists in France.

The jury found Fussell guilty of sedition, and of attending at an unlawful assembly; not guilty of rioting. Judgment was postponed.

On Thursday, Joseph Williams, a baker, and William John Vernon, lecturer, were tried on two charges of being present at an unlawful assembly and of rioting. Williams was defended by Mr. Sergeant Allen; Vernon by Mr. Parry and Mr. W. Metcalfe. The Attorney-General did not insist on the second charge. As soon as the evidence of Williams's presence at the meeting in Clerkenwell on the 29th of May was proved, his counsel asked permission to withdraw his plea of "Not guilty," and plead "Guilty;" but Mr. Parry complaining that this course might prejudice his client, it was arranged that the whole proofs should be gone through in each case, though Williams made no further defence. Mr. Parry admitted that the meeting was illegal, but made an attempt to show by evidence that Vernon took no part in its illegality. The jury found both prisoners guilty of the charge of being present at an unlawful meeting; they also, in defiance of Sir John Jervis's waiver, found Williams guilty of rioting.

On Friday, Alexander Sharpe, painter, was tried for sedition, for being present at an unlawful assembly, and for rioting. The Attorney-General was particularly desirous of proving the last charge, in order that it might be known that persons who excite the passions of a mob, but leave the mob from cowardice before the actual violence takes place, are yet as guilty in law of that violence as if they stay and actually join in it. At the meeting in Bonner's Fields on the 4th of June, the prisoner used language which was provocative of a collision with the police: he suggested the pulling down of iron railings for weapons, and had told the mob they should on a late occasion have opened and received the police and then closed in on them; "and then, if they had

done as I would have done, very few of them would have come out again." Two gentlemen employed by Government to take verbatim reports of the speeches produced their evidence. Mr. Sergeant Wilkins defended the prisoner at great length: he referred to the Whig agitation for Reform and that for the repeal of the Corn-laws, and by comparison with the speeches made then by eminent persons, justified his client's language. The Chief Justice summed up. He responded to the Attorney-General's desire to state how the law bore on Sharpe's particular case—"If persons assembled to the number of three or more, and speeches were made calculated to excite and inflame them and induce them to commit acts of violence, or having a clear tendency to that effect; and if at that meeting, or immediately after it, acts of violence constituting a riot were committed, and it was impossible to sever those acts from the excitement occasioned by the speeches that had been delivered; then he was of opinion, that in law, not only the hand that struck the blow or threw the stone would be guilty of riot, but the persons who had excited them by their inflammatory harangues, if it should be considered that they had been acting with one common object." The Jury found Sharpe guilty of the two first charges, but not guilty of riot.

Francis Looney was, on Saturday, arraigned on an indictment charging him with two misdemeanors on the 5th of June.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clarke, were counsel for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Kenealy.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that this case was very short and conclusive. The case would be proved by a single witness, and he need not do more than read the speech delivered by the prisoner—a speech he must characterise as a most dangerous one. The speech, for delivering which the prisoner stood at the bar, was delivered to a meeting of some 300 persons, in the Chartist-hall in the Blackfriars-road.

William Counsel, a short-hand writer, was then examined, and a report of the speech delivered by the prisoner read. The following extract may be taken as a sample of the whole:—

He avowed himself a republican in heart and soul, and advised all who could to get arms. Pikes, he said, could be had for eighteen-pence a-piece, and pistols were cheap. The House of Lords was a rendezvous for pickpockets, and no good would be done until the land was wrested from the robbers who held it. To the Irishmen present he would say that the harvest that was then springing up from the surface of Irish soil would never leave the land until every man had enough. English and Irish should be united, and if their demand for justice were unheeded, they would take it; and if the myrmidons of the English should attempt to hew down their Irish brethren when they appropriated the growing harvest, "by Heavens," said he, "we will be there to assist them."

Mr. Kenealy said he appeared at the earnest request of the defendant, whom he had known from his childhood, and who was attached to himself and his family. His conduct had been hitherto irreproachable, and had entitled him to respect and esteem.

Chief Justice Wilde interposed, and said it was not the usual course for a counsel to give evidence on behalf of a defendant in his speech to the jury. It was very inconvenient and quite irregular.

Mr. Kenealy said it had been done by a very great and learned man, Mr. Erskine, under similar circumstances, and he considered he was justified in following such an example. The learned counsel went on to say, that he had on Friday received a friendly intimation from a member of the bar, that he was to be watched in his conduct of this defence, and all that he said on the subject of Repeal was to be strictly noted down to be used against him.

The Attorney-General: How dare you say, sir, anything of the kind? How dare you make such an assertion? Some friend of your own may have made such an observation, but I would not condescend to do so. I say, how dare you, sir, make such an observation?

Mr. Kenealy appealed to the bench whether the Attorney-General was to be allowed to use such language as that to him.

Chief Justice Wilde said that he had mentioned something that had been whispered to him by a private friend; and, if it were untrue, he must expect to have it repudiated. It was a charge against the Attorney-General.

Mr. Kenealy then proceeded, at very great length, to recite extracts from speeches and writings of Lord Chatham, Fox, Hume, Sir W. Jones, Blackstone, and others, to show that the people were always considered justified in arming themselves to enforce their political rights. He called on the jury to say, by their verdict, that the defendant was guilty of making the speech only.

Chief Justice Wilde: That will be a verdict of not guilty.

The Attorney-General made a very brief reply. He again denied, most emphatically, that there was any ground for the assertion of the learned gentleman, that any of his observations upon the subject of Repeal would be watched or taken notice of.

Chief Justice Wilde then summed up, and said: None of the great authorities that had been alluded to by the learned counsel advocated the right to oppose, by force of arms, any Government as by law established; and all their observations only referred to cases where the Crown and the Government had exceeded their powers, and oppressed their subjects by acts wholly inconsistent with the law. The learned judge having explained the law upon the subject of sedition, told the jury that they should take the speech of the defendant with them when they retired; and, having carefully considered the

whole of it, if they thought it was possible, and looking at it in the most charitable point of view, that the defendant uttered the expressions imputed to him innocently, and without any of the unlawful intentions imputed to him by the prosecution, it would be their duty to acquit him. After some further comments upon the evidence, his lordship said he was sorry to hear the learned counsel state, that the people of this country had a prejudice against an Irishman, and that in courts of justice they were received with contempt. He could only say, that during his experience of fifty years in courts of justice, he had never seen one instance of it; and he believed that the Court, the jury, and every one present, would repel such an act as that which the Attorney-General had been accused of; namely, speaking with a sneer of the Irish. He certainly saw nothing of the kind in the conduct of the Attorney-General himself. He had certainly seen witnesses belonging to that noble and intelligent nation, the lower classes of which were gifted with superior intelligence and acuteness to those of almost every other, cause a smile in court by the quaintness of their answers, and the sharpness and cleverness they displayed; but he never saw one instance of their being received with a sneer of contempt.

The jury retired at a quarter to four o'clock, and remained in deliberation for more than an hour, when they delivered their verdict, finding the defendant "Guilty" upon the first two counts of the indictment.

The trial of Mr. Ernest Jones took place on Monday.

The counsel for the Crown were the Attorney-General, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Clarke; for the defendant, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Clarkson.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution. In the case before them they saw a man who could not be brought within the denomination of a poor man; he was not one of the mass. The defendant had had an education which must have taught him what was the law of his country, and he had moved in such society that he must have known what the real rights of the people were. He had, however, at meetings of the illiterate and the uninformed, addressed to them topics of the most baneful character, with the object of inducing them to organize, to arm, and to resist the authority of the constituted Government of the Queen—that Queen to whom he had sworn allegiance. He should not ask the jury to look to particular parts of the defendant's speech—he should not direct their attention to particular words—but he should put it before them as a whole, and they would see that its entire object and meaning were, "Organize, arm, and prepare to resist the authorities." He told them that a day was coming when there would be a general rising of the mass, not only in London, but throughout the whole manufacturing districts, which were at that time, let it be borne in mind, in a state of alarm and excitement; and the defendant left London, and proceeded to those districts, for the purpose of stirring up still further excitement and still further alarm. Now it could not be pretended that the defendant was one of the misguided—that he did not fully understand what he said, and the effect it was calculated to produce. There were three charges against the defendant; but bowing to the decision of his lordship in other cases, he should abandon the third charge, that of riot, and the jury would therefore have to confine their attention to the charge of sedition and unlawful assembling. The expression of public opinion on public matters was as free and as unrestrained as the air they breathed; but juries, the juries constituted by the constitution to see that the right of public meetings was not abused, must not, by their verdicts, sanction meetings held nominally to exercise that right, but in reality to advocate doctrines dangerous to peace and society, and to produce in the minds of loyal subjects terror and alarm. Were such meetings sanctioned in that manner, what society would be safe? He then proceeded to describe the nature of the meeting held at Bishop Bonner's fields, on the 4th of June, at which Mr. Jones was a prominent speaker, and to read the defendant's speech, as taken by a Government short-hand writer. The defendant said he was going into Lancashire and Yorkshire to excite those districts still more. The meeting was not to mind the half-and-half men, and his advice to them was, if the police came, they should stand their ground, and the law, though defective, would enable them to punish them if they struck the first blow. He exhorted them to organize into classes—to choose class leaders—to form wardmotes, and then they would be enabled to stand to their colours. If they did so, the meeting then assembled would have 1,000 men under the glorious banner on the 12th of June, a day, said the Attorney-General, when there was to be a general rising throughout the country. The defendant thus advocated the organization of illegal societies or classes, and he told them that when the organization was complete they should be shown some feasible means of obtaining their rights. He said they would have another Kennington meeting, but not at Kennington.

Shall I (said he) tell the men of the West Riding that the men of London are ready to do their duty? No blow need be struck in this country for liberty, but in Ireland there must. Organize, organize, organize, and the green flag shall soon float over Downing-street and St. Stephen's, and Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell shall exchange places with John Frost and John Machel.

It was as important, therefore, that juries should see that the right of meeting to discuss in public was fairly, properly, and honestly exercised, as it was important that it should be a right at all; and if

juries, by their verdicts, did sanction such meetings, it would be far worse than if no such right existed at all. Juries must see that at these meetings grievances were discussed—that they were not held to excite to violence and rebellion against the law—that they were not made instruments in the hands of paid agitators—men paid to excite alarm and resistance.

Various witnesses were then called on behalf of the prosecution, after which Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, at great length, addressed the jury in defence.

The Attorney-General having replied, the Lord Chief-Justice summed up, and the jury retired. After an absence of about a quarter of an hour, they returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Mr. Jones was then taken into custody and placed in the dock.

The court was then adjourned for an hour. At the expiration of that period the learned judge again took his seat on the bench, and the whole of the defendants who had been convicted—Fussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, Looney, and Jones—were placed at the bar to receive sentence.

THE SENTENCES.

The Chief Justice, addressing them, said they had all been severally convicted of misdemeanor, some of them for sedition, others for attending an illegal meeting and sedition, and Williams had, in addition, been convicted of riot; but in that case, as the person who was tried with him for an offence arising out of the same transaction, was acquitted of the riot, which probably would have been the case with him if he had not pleaded guilty, the Attorney-General had requested that judgment might not be passed upon the count charging him with riot. The offence of the whole of them partook of one common character. Under pretence of exercising the most valuable right that an Englishman could possess, that of public discussion, they had made it a pretext for uttering seditious and inflammatory speeches, for the purpose of exciting disaffection in the minds of their hearers, and stirring them up to oppose the authorities of the country; and they would find, upon referring to the circumstances of each particular meeting, that at no one of them was any real or supposed grievance ever pointed out, and the only object appeared to be to assail the government and the authorities of the country with violent and inflammatory epithets and abuse. He wished his duty would allow him to look at their cases in a favourable light, but he must confess that he saw no palliation for their offence. When he recollected the nature of that offence—its probable result, and that they were probably only deterred from exciting some desperate outbreak by the zeal and energy with which their proceedings were met by the government and the respectable classes of the community, he felt that the public safety and a warning to others required him to pass a severe sentence. The learned judge then passed sentence upon Fussell, whom he ordered to be imprisoned upon the charge of sedition for two years, and on the unlawful assembly for three months, and he was, in addition, ordered to enter into his own recognisances in £100, with two sureties of £50 each, to keep the peace for five years.

Fussell, before he was removed, begged to be allowed to say a few words, and he then asserted in the most solemn manner that he never made use of the expression attributed to him, recommending private assassination. He said he was an Englishman, and he had the feelings of an Englishman, and should be ashamed of such a diabolical expedient.

The learned judge told him that such a denial could have no effect. The jury had heard the evidence, and had decided the question, and he was bound to act upon their verdict.

Williams was the next sentenced. Before judgment was passed he addressed the Court, and said that he was a hard-working man, and was engaged for twenty hours out of the twenty-four for the wretched pittance of sixteen shillings a week. He considered he had a right to endeavour to better his condition, and this was his only object.

Chief Justice Wilde then addressed him. The sentence upon him was, two years' imprisonment on the first count, one week on the second, and that he also should find sureties in the same amount as Fussell to keep the peace for three years.

Sharpe was then sentenced to two years for sedition, three months for the unlawful assembly, and to find the same amount of sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years.

Vernon was next called forward. He admitted that he was a Chartist, and he said he was conscientiously of opinion that the Charter would benefit the labouring classes, and enable them to subsist by their labour.

The learned Judge told him that all these circumstances had been brought to the attention of the jury, and they had come to the conclusion that he was guilty, and he had now only to pass sentence, which was, that he be imprisoned for two years, and find the same sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years.

Vernon inquired in what prison they were to be confined?—The Chief Justice said in the New House of Correction for Middlesex.

Looney was then called up. He also addressed the Court. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment upon the count for sedition, two months for the unlawful assembly, and to find the same amount of sureties as the last defendant to keep the peace for two years. When the sentence was passed, Looney laughed and said, "Very well; that will do."

Jones was then brought forward. He had evidently made up his mind to give a political address, and he commenced by asking permission to make a few observations to the Court.—The Chief Jus-

tice told him that if he could direct his attention to any circumstance that might tend to induce him to review the decision he had come to he would willingly listen to him, but he must confine himself to that point.—The defendant then proceeded to make a long statement of his political views, declaring that he was a Chartist from conviction; that the Charter was the only thing that would save the country, and relieve the middle classes from the burdens under which they laboured. He was going on at great length, when he was stopped by

The Chief Justice, who said that he did not sit there to discuss political questions with him. If he could suggest anything likely to induce him to reconsider his decision he would willingly listen to him; but it was useless for him to enter into matters that were totally irrelevant. The learned judge then sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years, to find two sureties in £150 each, and to enter into his own recognisances in £200 to keep the peace for five years.

When the sentence was pronounced, Jones addressed the Court and said, "I wish your lordship good night, and may you sleep with the motto of the Charter round your neck and no surrender."

This closed the business of the session, and the Court then adjourned to Monday, August 21.

DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES.—Mr. Beard has recently effected a striking improvement in the Daguerre-type process, of which we have been politely favoured with an inspection. The introduction of colour and flesh tints some time ago was, no doubt, a marvellous advance upon the old mode of photographic portraiture. There was, however, some dimness and want of decision about the colouring which detracted considerably from the naturalness of its effect. To whatever cause this defect was to be attributed, Mr. Beard has managed to surmount it. Nothing can be more brilliant or more life-like than the portraits now produced, and the whites, which used to appear as a blotch upon the picture, are now represented in the utmost perfection. It would seem to us as if art could carry this most interesting process to no higher point; where the expression of the likeness is a happy one, a result mainly depending upon the sitter, the portrait produced leaves nothing to be desired. In distinctness of outline, in minute accuracy of detail, and in warmth of colouring, it far surpasses anything of the kind which has been brought under our notice. Every friend to whom we have submitted a specimen of the improved method agrees with us in unqualified admiration of it, and pronounces it perfect. Our readers may as well be informed that a day slightly overcast is, on the whole, most favourable for bringing out the full beauty of this method, and that besides the establishment of Mr. Beard at 85, King William-street, he has others in Parliament-street, and at the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—Robert Coates, the London pedestrian, won a match at Bristol on Monday last; his task was to leap over 1,000 hurdles in 3 hours and 30 minutes. The first 300 leaps were done in 50 minutes; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh hundred were performed in 16½, 20, 24½, and 22 minutes. At the 752nd leap, Coates was distressed, and took strong tea; but he finished the eighth hundred in 37 minutes. In the ninth hundred he nearly fainted; but, taking more strong tea and changing his clothes, he again went forward merrily. The 1,000 were done in 3 hours and 19 minutes 20 seconds. The feat is noted as the most extraordinary of the kind ever performed.

POETICAL JUSTICE.—In the Sunderland police court, on Saturday, a witness confessed, on cross-examination, that he had been dismissed from the office of sexton for selling grave-stones, after chipping the inscriptions off them; since which time he has been reduced to earning his bread by breaking stones.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE WHIG ALIEN BILL OF 1848.—The provisions of the late Alien Bill have been brought into silent but effective operation. It is said that about four hundred Foreigners, obnoxious to the Government, have been compelled to quit our shores.—*Patriot*.

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.—We are glad to find that this body is preparing for active operations. The Council have engaged Mr. Thomas Beggs as Secretary, and opened offices in New Broad-street. That gentleman has just entered upon the duties of his office, and is now opening a communication with the Reformers in various parts of the country. The Council are making arrangements to send deputations to all the important towns. We would advise those of our readers who are not acquainted with this new movement to apply at once for copies of the plan of organization, and the other documents issued by the Council.

THE YORK SOIREE TO HENRY VINCENT.—All the arrangements for this *soirée* to celebrate the late election have been made. It takes place on Wednesday, the 19th. Many influential Reformers from various parts of the country have announced their intention to be present. All the tickets (except a few reserved ones), were sold above a week ago; and the party is likely to prove the most influential political one even held in this city. Mr. Milner (the successful candidate) having voted against Hume's motion for Reform, the City will, in all probability, send a *real* Reformer to Parliament at the next election.

IRELAND.

MORE ARRESTS FOR FELONY.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "FELON" NEWSPAPER.—Considerable sensation was created yesterday week, in Dublin, on the office of the *Irish Felon* newspaper, in Trinity-street, having been taken possession of by a strong body of police. It became known in the afternoon that warrants had been issued for the arrest of Mr. John Martin, Lougnane, the registered proprietor of the *Irish Felon*, on a charge of felony, under the provisions of the Crown and Government Security Act, and that the offence was not a bailable one. On Saturday, Mr. Martin, who had hitherto been secreted, or out of the way, surrendered to the police in Dublin. He was immediately brought before the presiding magistrate, and, after a brief investigation, was committed to Newgate in the "black van." A few of his friends were allowed to visit him in prison. The commission will sit on Tuesday, August 8.

At seven o'clock on Friday evening a number of policemen presented themselves at the *Felon* office, with a warrant for Mr. Martin's arrest. The immediate object of inquiry not being "on the premises," the police forthwith, by virtue of a search warrant, seized on all papers of every kind and conveyed them away. The two gentlemen reported to have contributed the "perilous stuff" for which the proprietor of that newspaper now suffers, addressed letters to Mr. Redington and the Attorney-General, in which they offered to surrender at discretion, on condition that Mr. Martin be suffered to escape unhurt. Mr. Reilly assumed the entire responsibility, and undertook "to surrender to you or to any other officer of the English Government whenever and wheresoever you may appoint," provided the warrant against Mr. Martin were withdrawn, and the *Felon* exonerated from prosecution. Mr. Lalor, under date from the "Felon office, Trinity-street," informs the Under-Secretary that the impeached articles were not written by the proprietor, and were published "in opposition to his expressed opinion." A curious dominion is that of Mr. Martin over his own property. The self-sacrificing spirit of Messrs. Reilly and Lalor is very heroic, but the authorities remained ominously silent.

ARREST OF MR. C. GAVAN DUFFY, AND SEIZURE OF THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—DUBLIN, SATURDAY, 10 P.M.—This evening Mr. Duffy was arrested, and brought to College-green Police-office, charged under the recent act with felony. The informations were read over, which were not objected to by Mr. Duffy, and he was committed for trial. Bail was offered, but refused. The police seized all books and papers found in the *Nation* office, which remain in their custody.

MR. THOMAS DEVIN REILLY was arraigned on Monday week, before the Commission Court, on the true bill of a grand jury, charging illegal training and drilling, in Dublin, on the 21st of May last.

THE TRIALS FOR VIOLATING THE DRILLING ACT were held on Tuesday. All the prisoners were convicted, but the jury recommended them to mercy. Gogarty, the chief offender, was sentenced to transportation for seven years; English to be imprisoned two years; and the others to be imprisoned for twelve months.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE "TOM STEELE, O'CONNELL'S HEAD PACIFICATOR," were consigned to Glasnevin Cemetery, beside those of his chief, on Tuesday last. The funeral was announced as a public one; but the spectacle was of so little extent, and raised so little curiosity, as to have suggested bitter reproaches from some mouths.

THE CLUB SYSTEM.—The country is perfectly free from this vicious system. The rural population have not organized a single club; and, without the active support of the Catholic clergy, they never will. The absence of that support is now decided, for the exceptions are too insignificant to be considered for a moment. They will not endanger the lives of their people by leading them into the ill-baited traps of the Confederation. Every day more fully develops the hostility of the clergy to the dangers of club organization. The most determined Repealers in Ireland are the clergy of Tuam; nevertheless, twenty-one of these ecclesiastics have adopted a protest against the new plan, condemning the proposed "League," and declaring they will take no part in any but constitutional agitation, in which they sincerely desire the co-operation of all honest Repealers. This is the greatest discouragement the projected League has yet received.

The *Dublin Freeman* gives some slight particulars of Mr. Mitchel. A gentleman, who had conversed with one of the officers of the vessel which conveyed Mr. Mitchel to Bermuda, informed the *Freeman* that he arrived in good health, though his spirits were much depressed. He was very silent and reserved during the voyage.

SEIZURE OF THE "TRIBUNE" NEWSPAPER, &c.—On Saturday, at 2 o'clock, the registered proprietors of the *Tribune* were placed under arrest on a charge of felony. When Mr. Tyndal and another magistrate took their places on the bench at College-street, Messrs. O'Dogherty and Williams, registered as proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, were placed at the bar, and they were eventually committed for trial. The whole proceeding took place without exciting the smallest interest, or collecting any crowd, three or four friends of the parties and a few reporters of the press only being present. There are some penny publications, such as the *Irish National Guard*, and the *Penny United Irishman*, which inculcate, in a less polished form, the doctrines of Young Ireland, and these also the police, during Friday and Saturday, seized wherever they have been brought under their notice.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN GAVE A STATE BALL at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday evening, to a very numerous circle of guests. The invitations exceeded eighteen hundred, and included most of the distinguished foreigners and the English gentry in town. The Queen and the Duchess of Kent wore dresses of English manufacture: the Queen's was of white crêpe, ornamented with bugles and frosted grape-leaves in black crêpe. The whole of the state rooms were opened, including the throne-room, the white and the green drawing-room, and were rendered fragrant by a profusion of rare and beautiful flowers.

Earl and Countess Grey, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and General Sir Charles Napier, joined the Queen's dinner party on Friday evening.

COUNT VALENTINE ESTERHAZY'S name was among those of the persons called on to surrender or be declared outlaws, at the Middlesex sessions, on Wednesday.

A GRAND COSTUME BALL, for the advancement of the Spitalfields School of Design, was held on Friday night, at Drury-lane Theatre, under the patronage of the Queen, the royal family, and an unusually long list of the highest nobility. The attendance was right royal in rank and numbers, and the spectacle was magnificent.

A DEPUTATION OF PEERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONNECTED WITH IRELAND waited upon Sir George Grey at the Home-office, on Friday, and presented him with an address on the state of Ireland. It called the attention of Government to the formation and systematic organization of clubs, with avowed views of a treasonable character; to the arming and drilling for revolutionary purposes; and to the great alarm caused among the loyal by this system, which threatens the security of property and life itself. Citing the experience of recent events in France, the address called on Government no longer to delay the decided enforcement of the law, or to seek further powers from Parliament if those now given by the law are inadequate to meet the present dangers. The address is signed by these names:—

Ely, Farnham, Downshire, Castlereagh, Glengall, Donoughmore, Enniskillen, Erpe, Downe, Clare, Orkney, Mountcashel, Roden, Mayo, Dunelly, Monteagle, Devon, Bandon, Dunraven, Hawarden, Lorton, Ormonde, Lucan, Egmont, Digby, Sligo, Sheffield, Crofton, Desart, Sandys, Templemore, Stradbroke, Drogheda.

Q. Dick, E. Hayes, W. Beresford, E. W. M'Naughten, J. Walsh, G. A. Hamilton, A. B. Brooke, J. P. Maxwell, H. Bruen, Bernard, E. Conolly, E. Grogan, J. Hans Hamilton, M. Archdall, C. Leslie, G. L. Dawson Damer, H. A. Cole, N. Alexander, T. Bateson, A. Shafto Adair, T. Jones, W. R. Ormsby Gore, J. Napier, R. S. Bourke, W. Vernon, T. Vesey, J. Chichester, W. Ormsby Gore, R. Ker, J. Boyd, W. Keogh, J. Young, T. E. Taylor, W. M'C. Bunbury, H. Corry, W. H. Cotton, J. W. Fitzpatrick.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign-office, which sat three hours.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—Her Majesty's marine excursions will be confined to the channels and neighbouring islands. The 25th inst. is the day named for embarkation for the trip; still, we hear, she may visit Liverpool, she may visit Belfast, and she may visit Cork. We shall not be surprised to hear some morning that her yacht is safe in Kingston, and herself in Dublin Castle.—*Hants Telegraph*.

PRINCE ALBERT visited on Tuesday the model dwelling house built by the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes at St. Pancras, and now occupied by 110 families. H.R.H. passed two hours in visiting the different apartments, in examining and going into details, and learning from the different occupants their satisfaction at their change from a miserable crowded lodging to one of such comparative comfort. H.R.H. expressed himself to be highly pleased with the building and the arrangements, as conducive to the comforts of the industrious classes, in which the Prince takes the most lively interest. A great concourse of people were assembled outside the building, and on H.R.H.'s departure he was enthusiastically cheered. [Speaking of this event, *Jerrold's Newspaper* says, "The Court Circular is really becoming a teacher to the working classes. It is explaining to them the use of a prince. We hope it will have frequent opportunities of repeating the lesson. All joy to Prince Albert on the popularity which he will obtain—in the easiest manner—by continuing to afford occasion for paragraphs such as the above in that powerful organ (when judiciously wielded) the *Court Circular*."]

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND POSTPONED.—It has for some time been reported that, on the prorogation of Parliament, the Queen would visit Ireland, and hold her Court in Dublin. The *Times*, of Monday, so far confirms this rumour as to say that "a visit to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, was in serious contemplation;" but it immediately adds, no doubt on good authority, that "this intention has been suspended for a more favourable opportunity." The *Times* ascribes the present abandonment of the design to the circumstance, that "certain persons, whom neither the people nor their spiritual guides have had the manliness to repudiate, have avowed their intention publicly to insult her Majesty and her advisers with seditious and calumnious cries."

From 30,000 to 35,000 persons visited Kersall Moor on Sunday week, attracted there by the military encampment, which contains about 1,000 soldiers.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW sustains its character in the number just issued. The topics are of a popular and practical kind, and are so treated as to convey much useful information as well as literary entertainment. The contents are—"Principles of Political Economy"—"Miss Martineau's Eastern Life"—"Literature of America"—"Life of Lord Hardwicke"—"Thier's History of the Empire"—"The London Corporation and Sanitary Improvement"—"English University Education"—"The New Houses of Parliament"—"Address to the Queen;" but since we are unable to comment on all these articles, we select the four last as being of the greatest interest.

The former attacks of this *Review* on the London Corporation will be remembered, and here the war is carried on with renewed vigour. The Public Health Bill is defended as calculated to extend rather than curtail municipal rights, and the opposition raised by the local boards of London, and especially by the City, is attributed to the fear that their own rights will be next assailed. We are reminded that what is wanted is good drainage for the whole metropolis, and that as the City is but a mere fraction of it, it is preposterous that the Corporation should be allowed to say to the inhabitants of the north of London:—

"The City lies between you and the river, and you shall only be drained with our leave. Whenever you want a new sewer to run through the City for the better discharge of your surface waters, you shall consult us on the subject; and, in the meantime, without consulting you, or thinking of your interest at all in the matter, we shall construct our sewers of what form we please, of what capacity we please, and place them at what levels we please!"

That a unity of system is indispensably necessary for effective drainage is now pretty generally admitted, for who can defend such a state of things as that described in the following passage?—

"Think of a million sterling having been actually expended every ten years upon the drainage of the metropolis, and the most important part of the work, the drainage of the bye-streets and the courts and alleys in which the poor reside, having yet (comparatively speaking) to be commenced! Yet how could it be otherwise upon the system which has prevailed? A system which has suffered the metropolis to be governed, in respect to its drainage, upon the principle of a Saxon Heptarchy (and this is really all that remains of Saxon about our metropolitan institutions)—petty rival jurisdictions, never acting in concert, pulling different ways for different objects, and eternally quarrelling about their right to a stream or a parish boundary. We have seen each Board of Sewage Commissioners working separately in the dark towards an end which could only be effectually promoted by intelligence and combined action; and the result only a continual doing and undoing; repairing and destroying; improving some neighbourhoods and rendering others worse than before; with sewers converted into elongated cesspools; the reservoirs of pestiferous gases escaping to poison the atmosphere; sewers needlessly large where they are required to be small, and small where they are required to be large; and streets burst open and repaired after a storm, to be again burst open and repaired on its recurrence."

The article, however, is not confined in its strictures to the sanitary misdeeds of the City government. The absence of real representation in the constitution of the Corporation—the multiplicity of its officers—the amount of taxation levied not only on the inhabitants of the City, but of the metropolis generally—the enormous expenditure as compared with that of other municipalities—are all forcibly exposed, and, assuming the accuracy of the fact, the whole form as gigantic an abuse as any to be found in the annals of civic mismanagement.

The article on English University Education reminds us of a fact of which all are aware, that Oxford and Cambridge lag far behind other educational institutions in the march of intellectual improvement. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the latter University is about to modernize its system of instruction, by no longer confining its honours to proficiency in mathematics or the classics, but making two new avenues to honours, one through the physical and experimental sciences, and one through the moral sciences.

The advantages attendant on the cultivation of the physical sciences are very ably pointed out, as are also the need for remedying other defects; but recollecting that these two seats of learning are the fountains of the Church's theology, there are still some very important matters left untouched.

Upon the critique on some of our lately erected public buildings we can only remark, that it is somewhat humiliating to the public that, with "all appliances and means to boot," we should have spent so much money in producing such architectural abortions. It is true that this term cannot be applied to the new palace at Westminster, but that even it displays grievous faults few persons of taste can fail to acknowledge.

The "Draft of a proposed national address to the Queen on the present State of the Representation, and the Grievances of Misgovernment, as affecting the People of Great Britain and Ireland," will attract attention from its typographical appearance, if for nothing else. It contains a clear

and succinct, if not complete, statement of the mischiefs of the present system; and its object appears to be, to chalk out a definite line of policy for the adoption of Reformers. The demands made upon her Majesty in this address are:—1. A real representation of the people; by which is intended, "such an immediate extension of the suffrage, and re-arrangement of electoral districts, as will effect an enlargement of all narrow constituencies (especially in cities and boroughs) sufficient to secure electoral independence; and that the measure to be framed for this object shall include a fair representation of the intelligence of the working classes, and be subject to periodical revision, with a view to its further improvement, and progressive adaptation to the wants of the community." 2. An extension of the right of local self-government. 3. Economy and retrenchment. 4. A revision and just apportionment of taxation. 5. A free press; which is defined to be, the abolition of the stamp and advertisement duties, and improved laws of newspaper copyright. 6. A just administration of national trust property, ecclesiastical as well as charitable; but, as we understand it, only a partial application of Church revenues to secular purposes is demanded, inasmuch as "means are to be adopted for such an administration of this national property as will best promote, on the largest scale, the moral and religious welfare of the community." 7. Freedom of conscience in matters of religion. The repeal of the Act of Uniformity—the abolition of all tests for admission to Universities, Parliament, or for holy orders—and that, where churches are built or supported with public money, the people shall appoint their own religious teachers, are all that are asked for under this head. 8. Freedom for education; i. e., that the management of schools supported by the public money shall be entrusted to the local representatives of the people, ministers interfering only to impart religious instruction, and that to the children of parents belonging to their own communion. 9. Law reform. 10. Just laws of inheritance. 11. Reform for the army and navy. 12. Preventive poor-laws. And, finally, "that her Majesty's councils may be strengthened by the addition of new men, possessing the public confidence, who will have the needful firmness, regardless of all party combinations, and considerations of office, to prepare and submit to the Legislature the measures which are imperatively required for the safety of the country; and that, should such measures be rejected, her Majesty will forthwith dissolve the present House of Commons, and cause another to be summoned."

There is much to provoke remark in this programme; but this is not the place for entering on so wide a subject. On points 1, 6, 7, and 8, the address halts short of our notions, as being either opposed to what we hold to be sound principles, or else failing in the thorough application of them. Of all of them may be said, in the words of a sentence which we find in the address itself:—"To avoid a principle by the discussion of details is to augment the irritation of the people by underrating their intelligence and trifling with their wishes." While, with respect to the suffrage especially, we may add another extract, which appears to us to be hardly in keeping with the limited demand contained in the address:—

"The questions which recent events and the growing intelligence of the age have now caused to engross all men's minds, are those of CIVIL RIGHTS—the rights recognised by the theory of the British Constitution (which provides that all men should be equal in the eye of the law), but practically existing in name only—rights not to be exchanged for charity; and the struggle for which must eventually lead to the abolition of all imperfect forms of social polity, sacrificing the interests of the many to the few, and violating the eternal principles of truth and justice."

With respect to religious freedom, we need only say that, in our judgment, it cannot exist in all its completeness so long as Government continues to busy itself with "the religious welfare" of the community, however equitable may be its desires or liberal its plans. Still the address, as a whole, will do some service, by fixing attention on the evils which it seeks to remove.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW gives us no less than seven political articles. "France and its Revolutions," of course, finds a place among them. "The Struggle of the People with their Rulers" takes a gloomy view of European politics, and bids Conservatives look out for the worst, for that the tyranny of the people is about to succeed to that of monarchy and aristocracy. The new Reform party are taunted with stepping into the shoes of Chartism, and Feargus O'Connor is said to stand "in contact with Cobden as the greater political hero and honest man of the two"! In another article, however, on "The Philosophy of Labour and Industry," evidently by another writer, this very same feature in public affairs is thus spoken of:—

"In this new Reform agitation, headed by Hume and aided by the suffrages of the most respectable men in the highest towns in the land, we witness the tendency of a new age breaking down the selfishness of trade, and beginning to fraternize with the operatives of all districts. They have taken a noble stand in the gap, and

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between the two contending parties they are arbitrating—like a 'balance of power.'

The paper on "Indirect Taxation" recommends a tax on all raw produce—animal, vegetable, and mineral, and the free importation of foreign commodities. We must pass over the articles on "Oliver Goldsmith and Gerald Griffin," "Pepy's Diary" (both very entertaining), "The Continental Revolutions apocalyptically considered," "Ireland and the Channel Islands," and "The Harmony of the Gospels," that we may add a sentence or two respecting "The Reciprocal Obligations of the Church with the Civil Power." Those who turn to this article with the expectation of finding anything very new or worthy of attention will be disappointed; for it is so cautious in its tone, and indirect in its statements, and contains so much that is apropos to nothing, that we think it will give but little satisfaction to either Churchmen or Dissenters. The drift of the writer appears to be to deprecate the discussion of a very troublesome and dangerous question; for we are told that it "was not by framing abstract theories, and working up to these as a *beau ideal*, that the British constitution became what it now is, . . . but it was by following the dictates of common sense—while things are well, letting well alone, and when a want was felt, providing for that want." The clergy, too, are admonished to "be quiet, and mind their own business." "The proper sphere of their influence is in the pulpit and the parish;" and they will do more for religion there than in the dangerous excitement of a convocation. Further they are told that:—

"The State has shown great moderation, has only required such submission from the clergy as it became all subjects, of whatever class or degree, to render, and has only resisted such encroachments as would virtually create an *imperium in imperio*, and render the administration of just and equal laws not merely difficult, but absolutely impossible."

The clergy will have their own opinion on this point, but we think that they are not fairly represented when it is said that:—

"Many of them argue as if one who had taken holy orders had been loosed thereby from every other obligation; and, in being separated from worldly callings, had ceased to be a subject and under the laws of the State."

This is the first we have heard of such a claim. We had thought that the grievance complained of was a denial of the right of self-government to the Church, and that being the case, it is but cold comfort to them to be told that they—

"Like all other classes of Englishmen, are already represented in both Houses of Parliament. Each clergyman has a vote for the election of members to the House of Commons, and the universities send thither their representatives; while the higher interests of the whole Church are watched over in the most efficient and dignified manner by the archbishops and bishops in the House of Lords. Thus the clergy, as men and members of a community, have their rights acknowledged, and find their place of equality together with their fellow subjects of the land; and all have the same means of redress for temporal grievances, and a voice in the legislature through which their wants may be made known, and a place in the constitution of the land."

It is difficult to educe anything like a theory from the vague and diluted propositions scattered throughout the article, and still more to admit the conclusiveness of the logic employed. We are told that—

"As the legislator himself should advance in religion, so it would be his duty to carry forward the people; and especially to take care that they had free access to those whose business it was to instruct all alike, and to superintend those rites and ceremonies which are both the expression and the sustenance of the religion of a people; and this, which would be his obvious course in any case, becomes a paramount duty in a Christian State; since it not only rests upon the knowledge of the certainty of the religion we profess, and the importance of encouraging it to every wise legislator; but, knowing that Christianity imposes on every believer the duty of confessing Christ before men, the Christian legislator must do so in all his acts, as he will have to answer in the day of judgment for the effect which these acts shall have, not only on the present, but also on the future welfare of mankind—not only on the comfort of their bodies but on the salvation of their souls."

Now in this passage what should be proved is assumed, and two impossible duties are imposed upon the legislator, for he is enjoined to propagate his own religious views among the people, and at the same time to support those of the people, which may happen to be the very opposite of his own; and the jumble becomes all the greater when we find it suggested in another part of the article, first, that legislators are necessarily but little versed in spiritual matters, and then that the clergy who are more competent should carefully abstain from helping them! As to the duty of the Christian legislator we submit that the writer has pointed out a very simple way by which he may diffuse religious truth among the community, without at all perplexing himself about the "reciprocal obligations of the Church and the civil power;" for let him recollect that "as the nation is but an aggregate of individuals, so everything done to the individual is to be regarded as done to the nation." Let religious men individually become fully conscious of their responsibility, and act accordingly, and then on this principle we shall really have a Christian state, even though a Church establishment should cease to exist.

Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.

By G. F. RUXTON, Esq. London: Murray.

MEXICO is a district less known than many other portions of the world to the student of foreign topography. It is not, indeed, a *terra incognita*; yet it is not wanting in new points to excite and reward attention. Mr. Ruxton's book is the production of a very intelligent man, is well written, and extremely entertaining.

Most works of this kind begin, and perhaps not inappropriately, by furnishing some account of the writer's introductory voyage. We do not complain of this. It puts the reader on good terms with the author before the account of his travels actually commences. It is not, however, necessary that the reviewer shall take notice of such literary garnish; and we shall land ourselves at once upon the principal scene. Passing over, therefore, Madeira, and Barbadoes, Grenada, San Domingo, Jamaica, and Havana, we come to the main subject of Mr. Ruxton's narrative.

The description given of the city of Mexico is glowing and graphic:—

"He must be insensible indeed, a clod of clay, who does not feel the blood thrill in his veins at the sight of this beautiful scene. What must have been the feelings of Cortez when, with his handful of followers, he looked down upon this smiling prospect at his feet—the land of promise, which was to repay them for all the toil and dangers they had encountered. The first impression which struck me on seeing the valley of Mexico was the perfect, almost unnatural, tranquillity of the scene. The valley, which is about sixty miles long by forty in breadth, is on all sides enclosed by mountains, the most elevated of which are on the southern side; in the distance are the volcanoes of Popocatepeti and Iztaccipuatl, and numerous peaks of different elevation. The lakes of Texcoco and Chalco glitter in the sun like burnished silver, or, shaded by the vapours which often rise from them, lie cold and tranquil on the plain. The distant view of the city, with its white buildings and numerous churches, its regular streets and shaded paseos, greatly augments the beauty of the scene, over which floats a solemn, delightful tranquillity."

Yet there are drawbacks to all this loveliness; and on entering the city, filth and poverty are seen to prevail. Cripples and beggars are prolific; each countenance exhibits the lineaments of vice; the private residences are, indeed, commodious, but the hotels "few and wretchedly bad;" and the traveller is significantly warned to beware of the company he may chance to meet. The following adventure was sufficiently disagreeable:—

"Among the beggars who, as usual, attended our levee on arrival, was a leper, without even the rudiments of legs, who dragged himself along on the ground on his stomach, like a serpent, and had a breastplate of leather for the purpose of protecting his body from the rough stones over which he crawled. This disgusting wretch took up his position in the corral, and, as it cost him no little labour to crawl thus far, seemed determined to sicken us out of a coin. The night was so hot and close that I placed my blanket in the balcony which ran round the rooms, which, in this season, were above the stables, and ascended by wooden steps. Being very tired, I had turned in early, and was in a pleasant doze, when I imagined I heard a dog which belonged to my companion, and which had on leather shoes to protect its feet, scraping or scratching near me. Thinking the animal, which was a great favourite, wanted to lie down on my blanket, I called it to come and lie down, saying, 'Come here, poor fellow, come here.' I immediately felt something at my side; and lazily opening my eyes, what was my intense horror and disgust at seeing the legless leper crawling on my bed! Human nature could not stand it. I roared out 'Afuera,' and gathering up my leg, kicked him from me. I did not recover from my disgust until I saw the wretch crawling across the corral, and out of the gate. He had come to beg or steal; and of course imagining from my words that I was charitably inviting him to share my blanket, was thus unceremoniously ejected from the balcony."—Pp. 72, 73.

Mexico seems to be the very head-quarters of robbery and chicane, and this volume abounds in illustrations. The author is met by a run-away slave, who, under pretence that he was cook at the house where the "diligencia" stopped, drove a bargain, (of course for ready money) for a good dinner, but of whom and of whose dinner the author never heard again. The terror of robbery is so great that a valuable cargo must be attended by men armed to the teeth. "The traveller doth think each bush a thief;" and a Mexican proverb is, "Give me one honest robber before twenty rogues." Mr. Ruxton makes an excursion to the tract of country called the *Mal Pais*, little known even to the Mexicans themselves. As they approached it, traveling became difficult; the long high grass mixed with bushes of prickly pear reaching up to the horses' bellies. The district itself bears evidence of recent convulsion.

"The valley between two ridges or sierras is completely filled up to nearly a level with the sierra itself; it is therefore impossible to judge of the height of the tract of ground raised by the volcano. The crater is about five or six hundred yards in circumference, and filled with a species of dwarf oak, mesquite and cocotrees, which grow out of the crevices of the lava. In it is a small stagnant lake, the water of which is green and brackish; huge blocks of lava and scoria surround the lake, which is fringed with rank shrubs and cactus. It is a dismal, lonely spot, and the ground rumbles under the tread of the passing horse. A large crane stood with upraised leg on a rock in the pool, and a *javaloti* was wallowing near it in the mud. Not a breath of air ruffled the lumpy surface of the lake, which lay as undisturbed as a sheet of glass, save where here and there a huge water-snake glided across with uplifted head, or a duck swam slowly out from the shadow of

the shrub-covered margin, followed by its downy progeny.

"I led my horse down to the edge of the water, but he refused to drink the slimy liquid in which frogs, eels, and reptiles of every kind were darting and diving. Many new and curious water-plants floated near the margin, and one, lotus-leaved, with small delicate tendrils, formed a kind of net-work on the water, with a superb crimson flower, which exhibited a beautiful contrast with the inky blackness of the pool. The Mexicans, as they passed this spot crossed themselves reverently and muttered an Ave Maria; for in the lonely regions of the *Mal Pais*, the superstitious Indian believes that demons and gnomes and spirits of evil purposes, have their dwelling-places, whence they not unfrequently pounce upon the solitary traveller, and bear him into the cavernous bowels of the earth; the arched roof of the prison-house resounding to the tread of their horses as they pass the dreaded spot, muttering rapidly their prayers and handling their amulets and charms to keep off the treacherous bogies who invisibly beset the path."—Pp. 80, 81.

Here is a lively description of a bull-fight:—

"In a large corral, at one end of which was a little building, erected for the accommodation of the lady spectators, were enclosed upwards of a hundred bulls. Round the corral were the horsemen, all dressed in the picturesque Mexican costume, examining the animals as they were driven to and fro in the enclosure, in order to make them wild for the sport. The *ranchero* himself, and his sons, were riding amongst them, armed with long lances, separating from the herd, and driving into another enclosure, the most active bulls. When all was ready, the bars were withdrawn from the entrance of the corral, and a bull driven out, who, seeing the wide level plain before him, dashed off at the top of his speed. With a shout, the horsemen pursued the flying animal, who, hearing the uproar behind him, redoubled his speed. Each urges his horse to the utmost, and strives to take the lead, and be the first to reach the bull. In such a crowd, of course, first-rate horsemanship is required, to avoid accidents, and secure a safe lead. For some minutes the troop ran on in a compact mass—a sheet could have covered the lot. Enveloped in a cloud of dust, nothing could be seen but the bull, some hundred yards ahead, and the rolling cloud. Presently, with a shout, a horseman emerged from the front rank; the women cried 'Viva!' as, passing close to the stage, he was recognised to be the son of the *ranchero*, a boy of twelve years of age, sitting his horse like a bird, and away from side to side as the bull doubled, and the cloud of dust concealed the animal from his view. 'Viva Pepito, viva!' shouted his mother, as she waved her reboso, to encourage the boy; and the little fellow struck his spurs into his horse, and doubled down to his work manfully. But now two others are running neck and neck with him, and the race for the lead and the first throw is most exciting. The men shout, the women wave their rebosos, and cry out their names. 'Ala—Bernardo—por mi amor, Juan Maria—viva Pepito!' they scream in intense excitement. The boy at length loses his lead to a tall, fine-looking Mexican, mounted on a fleet and powerful roan stallion, who gradually, but surely, forges ahead. At this moment the sharp eyes of little Pepe observed the bull to turn at an angle from his former course, which movement was hidden by the dust from the leading horseman. In an instant the boy took advantage of it, and, wheeling his horse at a right angle from his original course, cut off the bull. Shouts and vivas rent the air at sight of this skilful manoeuvre; and the boy, urging his horse with whip and spur, ranged up to the left quarter of the bull, bending down to seize the tail, and secure it under his right leg, for the purpose of throwing the animal to the ground. But here Pepe's strength failed him, in a feat which requires great power of muscle; and, in endeavouring to perform it, he was jerked out of his saddle, and fell violently to the ground, stunned and senseless. At least a dozen horsemen were now striving hard for the post of honour, but the roan distanced them all; and its rider, stronger than Pepe, dashed up to the bull, threw his right leg over the tail, which he had seized in his right hand, and, wheeling his horse suddenly outwards, upset the bull in the midst of his career, and the huge animal rolled over and over in the dust, bellowing with pain and fright."—Pp. 83, 84.

Our author's estimate of Mexican character is most low. He describes them as of the inferior caste mentally, morally, and even physically, as deceitful, treacherous, and cowardly. The country is in a wretched condition, as may well be expected from a land of two hundred and thirty-seven revolutions. Mexico has no middle class; no law or justice, except in name; and "what is left of the caterpillar the locusts eat;" the priesthood is everywhere predominant.

This is a Mexican portrait of America before the war:—

"It is a general impression amongst the lower classes in Mexico that the Americans are half savages, and perfectly uncivilized. The specimens they see in Northern Mexico are certainly not remarkably polished in manners or appearance, being generally rough backwoodsmen from Missouri. They go by the name of 'burros'—jackasses; and have the reputation of being infidels, who worship the devil, &c. I was trying to explain to my female friends that the Americans were a very civilized people, and a great portion of them of the same religion as their own, but they scouted the idea: the priests had told them the contrary, and now they saw with their own eyes that they were burros."

"They do not even salute the women as they pass!" indignantly exclaimed a dark beauty as a conclusive argument—as, just at that moment, a Missourian, six feet high in his moccasins, stepped over her head as she sat on the sill of the gate.

"They do not salute the women," she repeated, "you see it yourself. Ah, they are jackasses, and entirely without shame. What wild men they are!"

Some parts of Mexico are described as "a paradise for sportsmen." Horned sheep, elk, deer, antelopes, abound on its plains. Pecaries, hares, rabbits, beavers; pheasants, quails, snipes, plovers, are prolific; and for the sportsman bears and wolves furnish a graver variety of chase. Entomological specimens are numerous—the grasshoppers and

leopards in large varieties and of splendid colours. "Of bugs and beetles there is endless variety—including the lantern-bug and the tarantula." May we be kept content with such specimens as we already have! Reptiles include the rattlesnake, the scorpion, and the chameleon.

The latter part of the volume relates to the Rocky Mountains. On this we have not room to comment. We conclude by the following extract from the preface:—

"Faults the Americans have—and who have not? But they are, I maintain, failings of the head and not the heart, which nowhere beats warmer or in a more genuine spirit of kindness and affection than in the bosom of a citizen of the United States. Would I could say as much of the sister people. From south to north I traversed the whole of the Republic of Mexico, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, and was thrown amongst the people of every rank, class, and station; and I regret to have to say, that I cannot remember to have observed one single commendable trait in the character of the Mexican: always excepting from this sweeping clause the women of the country, who, for kindness of heart and many sterling qualities, are an ornament to their sex and to any nation."

This volume is very suitable for book societies—being very low in price, and with alvery entertaining and instructive company.

Practical Essays on various Branches of the Fine Arts.

To which is added, a Critical Inquiry into the Principles and Practice of the late Sir David Wilkie. By J. BURNET, F.R.S. London: Bogue, Fleet-street.

THE author tells us, in his Preface, that these essays "were originally written for a periodical," and are now partially out of print. They are certainly worthy of this appearance in an independent form, being pervaded by much artistical knowledge and taste, and not so overlaid with the technical as to be uninteresting to the general reader.

The author claims for West the honour of introducing the historical school of painting into England. The praise is deserved, and it certainly is of no small value. Amidst what difficulties it was earned, nothing more strikingly shows than the history of West's painting of the Death of Wolfe. Many, and among others, Sir Joshua Reynolds, warmly dissuaded him from the attempt to banish the costume of antiquity, and to introduce that of modern warriors. When the picture was finished, Reynolds "seated himself before it and examined it with deep attention for half an hour; then rising, he said to Drummond, 'West has conquered; he has treated his subject as it ought to be treated.'" Yet was West dry, hard and often tame; and whilst a master in drawing and outline, incapable of making the eye flash and the mind speak energetically upon his canvas. It is in painting as in writing; to give adequate expression to great personages is to be one's self almost as great as the person exhibited.

Mr. Burnet directs many of his remarks to the well known Shakespeare gallery as an era in the history of painting, and certainly treats the subject with ease and talent. His comparison of Vandyke, Reynolds, and Lawrence, is extremely interesting. We are sorry to see, though we do not for a moment dispute the justice of the sentence, that the last, though once looked upon by us as well as by others as the Apelles of portrait, is gradually losing ground.

Many interesting points appear in the third part—"the treatment of pictures of fancy subjects and familiar life." Among other matters, we are introduced to Wilkie and the three manners of painting adopted by him in different periods of life:—

"Having now mentioned the three different styles of Wilkie with their peculiarities, I may notice what are the most characteristic of these. The 'Blind Fiddler' and 'Chelsea Pensioners' belong to his first manner. 'The Highland Whiskey Still,' in the collection of Sir Willoughby Gordon, and 'The Rabbit on the Wall,' are excellent specimens of his second style; and the most striking specimens of his third are the Spanish pictures and 'The Columbus,' and also his 'John Knox preaching.' Previous to his departure for the Holy Land, he commenced several pictures—'Knox administering the Sacrament,' in the possession of the Royal Academy of Scotland; and 'Samuel and Eli,' in the possession of James Hall, Esq.; but on examination of these, their treatment and manner of painting do not differ from those painted antecedently to them. What change might have taken place on his return, it is impossible to predict: but what he has done is sufficient to stamp him, all things considered, as the greatest artist of our time; and this we may safely rest assured of, that like Rembrandt's, each succeeding century will conduce to raise his works in the estimation of all judges of excellence."—P. 124.

The succeeding essays are devoted to "The Distinctive Characteristics of Oil and Water-colour Painting," "Comparative Merits of Line Engraving and Mezzotint," and "The Present State of the Fine Arts in Great Britain." Many valuable observations are scattered up and down in these treatises, tending at once to form and to improve the pictorial taste of the reader. We have read the work with pleasure, and with equal pleasure introduce it to the attention of our subscribers.

A Treatise on Diet and Regimen. By W. H. ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician to the Buxton Bath Charity. Fourth Edition. London: Churchill, Princes-street.

This is the concluding part of a work of which we have already spoken highly, and which, for ample medical information, without pedantic superfluity, deserves patronage. It is a good work for a family.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

JUDON NO MAN BY HIS DRESS.—A few years ago there lived in Nantucket a most excellent old gentleman, who, by manly prudence and other attributes of character, had amassed much wealth. No man was more respected by all who knew him, but he had one eccentricity—an utter carelessness about his dress. His clothes were always of the most common kind, though clean, and a stranger would never suppose him to be worth a dollar. One day there arrived at Nantucket a lumber packet laden with boards, the master, or skipper, being a young man, making his first trip as captain, and feeling not a little proud of his new distinction. The vessel had arrived at the wharf, and the master was walking fore and aft over the lumber, ready for a customer, when the poorly dressed old man above mentioned approached, and asked the price of boards. "Don't retail, sir," was the reply. "I only sell by wholesale."—"Well, what is the price of your whole cargo?" "Twelve dollars per thousand feet." The price was named without thought or care. "I will take the whole," said the old man; "unload them at once." "You will," said the captain; "you take the whole—you poor, ragged old fellow! I'll throw this billet of wood at your back if you aint off at once. You, without a cent in your pocket, to think to impose upon me!" The old man walked off without uttering a word. The captain turning to a person who came near at the moment, told him the story, pointing to the old man, who turned and looked at them, and then continued his way. "Do you know that old man?" asked the person to whom the captain now spoke. "No, Sir!" "Well, discharge your cargo; I rather guess he can pay for it." The captain soon felt his error, and in due time the lumber was landed at the wharf. The next morning the old man was there again. "So, young man," he said mildly, "you concluded to accept my offer?" The captain humbly approaching the old man, said, "Sir, I did not know you. Please excuse—Sir—I—Sir—" The old man was too busy examining the lumber to notice the stuttering apology, and merely heard enough to know for what it was intended. "Give me the surveyor's certificate," said he. It was given him. "Your bill, Sir." It was also given. "This is correct, and there's a check for the amount." "Sir," interposed the captain, feeling very anxious to atone for his error—"Young man," interrupted the purchaser, and he emphasised young with a peculiar tone of voice, "all is settled if you allow me one word of advice—never again judge a man by his coat. Farewell!" The check was duly paid, and had the captain but observed, he might have seen the name of the giver of the check and that of the president upon the bills received for it, belonged to the same person.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHAMOIS HUNTING IN SWITZERLAND.—The enormous wild goat, the *steinbock*, is growing scarce, and is seldom seen; only the summer before my visit, a report was raised that one had made his appearance in Uri, and all the huntsmen were on the *qui vive* immediately, and even the papers were full of it. The chamois, notwithstanding the persecutions to which it is exposed, is still frequently seen in these elevated regions of the Alps; but it haunts the loftiest summits in the neighbourhood of the glaciers and the everlasting snow; and it is excessively shy and difficult to reach. No one should attempt it who is not a bold and practised mountaineer, and an excellent shot. He must be able to climb the loftiest crags, and keep his footing on the edge of the giddiest precipices, on ledges scarcely broader than his hand, without a moment's giddiness; he must be able, with his leaping pole, to cross slippery fields of ice, and fearful clefts and chasms; he must be able to endure heat and cold, and hunger and thirst, for days and nights together; and after all, sometimes return unsuccessful, for the chamois hunter will often wander for hours among the glaciers without so much as getting a shot. Many a fine bold fellow perishes in this pursuit, and many an anxious hour does the family often spend when the husband and father is out with his gun after the chamois. There are instances of families in which great-grandfather, father and son, have all perished in this chase; still each succeeding generation seems to find in it the same strange fascination. They are drawn by an irresistible longing to the same wild and perilous path. With many of these hunters, it cannot be for the sake of gain, for the chamois' skin is not worth more than seventeen shillings; it appears to be that deep mysterious instinct in man to tempt his fortune, to dare what few will dare; it is the excitement and the glory for which they stake their lives, not the mere profit. Some unquestionably seem to pursue this dangerous vocation as a trade; and it is usual for three or four of these hunters to go together, as one alone might easily meet with some accident, which, even if trifling, by disabling him in the icy desert, might prove his destruction. In the eastern cantons, in Appenzell, St. Gall, and Glarus, the chamois is daily growing scarcer; but in Uri and Unterwalden, in Berne Oberland, in the Valais and the Grisons, they are still plentiful enough to make an animated chase. In the autumn, when the animal is black, it is said to be strongest and fattest; in the early spring it is grey; in the summer red; but the people are then too busy with their hay and cattle to go after them. They are, with few exceptions, men of the poorest class who venture their necks for so small a prize; for the rich landowner generally prefers buying the chamois, and eating him quietly at home, and lying at night in his warm bed, to rambling about among the "rocks and caves and icy waves," in pursuit of a goat.—*Mugge's Switzerland and the Swiss in 1847.*

GLEANINGS.

The "Coming" man.—A waiter.—Puppet Show.

A correspondent of *Blackwood's Magazine* suggests that Manchester and Stockport should change their names for Cottonburgh and Calicopolis.

A coal mine has been discovered on the banks of the Murray river, in Western Australia.

The yearly meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be opened at Swansea, on Wednesday the 9th of August.

Lord John Russell's tragedy of "Don Carlos, or Persecution," was brought on for the first time, at the Surrey Theatre, on Thursday week, with great success. At the fall of the curtain, the chief performer and the noble author were loudly called for, but as to the latter the calls were, of course, in vain.

A very large clustre of spots has just appeared on the eastern margin of the sun, and on Tuesday morning was moving onwards towards the centre of the disk. It is visible to the naked eye, and is one of the largest ever observed. Its length is calculated at 140,000 miles, its breadth at 20,000.

The *Water Cure Journal* says, that in Glasgow alone a million is annually spent in stimulating drinks, and the cost of fever is £47,000.

The *Builder* states that the Bradford workhouse, undermined by coal workings, runs an immense risk of tumbling down about the ears of the inmates. One of the guardians, the other day, thrust his arm right through a hole in the wall.

A youth fifteen years of age and seven feet one inch in height, is on exhibition in Liverpool.

The medical men in London are more numerous than the butchers, and nearly as many as the bakers.

A WET JUNE.—The month which closed on Friday last was a more than usually wet June. Indeed, we have had no June in which the fall of rain has been so heavy since 1833, when the fall was 6.55 inches, and previously to that June, 1830, when the month's fall was 6.62 inches.

The *Bath Journal* observes that the gradual encroachments on the rights of footway in nearly all parts of the kingdom, form, in the course of a generation, particularly in the neighbourhoods of towns, an immense public robbery for private gain.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAPH.—There is a useful kind of telegraph for passengers at the Portobello station, Edinburgh. It is a tall pillar, on which is a ball so contrived as to ascend slowly, beginning to fall ten minutes before the trains for Edinburgh are due, so as to reach the base by their arrival.—*Railway Chronicle.*

The easy ways of colonial editors are sometimes amusing. What would be thought of a London paper having a paragraph like this from the *Trinidadian*, June 3? "In consequence of our reporter being absent, we have to apologize for the omission of the proceedings of the Legislative Council."

A writer in *Bentley's Miscellany*, describing the French National Assembly, says:—"See, see! From ten to twenty members dash at the tribune at one moment; they climb the stairs, they cling to the balustrade, they appear to cling to each other like a living string of onions, they seem to have studied the scenes of the monkey-cage in the Garden of Plants as worthiest of imitation;—they all shout at once."

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have left Torquay in their schooner yacht, "Menai," for the Mediterranean.

COLOURING MATTER.—The emerald green, which proves to have been Scheele's green, in the Northampton case, was several years ago detected in the colouring matter of bon-bons at Paris. It was then, and remains now, an article prohibited to confectioners for any kind of use throughout France. It is this variety of emerald green (with the exception of Schweinfurth green in one case), that we have found to be most commonly employed in London.—*Pharmaceutical Times.*

EMIGRANTS OUR FUTURE CUSTOMERS.—At this moment Australasia, with a population of 280,000 souls, is consuming more British manufactures, and remunerating more British hands than the whole of British North America, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, did in the year 1774! What, then, may not be hoped from the same Australasia when the numbers of its people have been multiplied by ten, its communications with England promoted by steam, and its pride or loyalty not affronted by the insolence or ignorance of domestic tapists.

ANOTHER NEW ASTEROID.—A tenth planet, belonging to the group which revolve between Mars and Jupiter, has just been discovered by Professor Kaiser, of Leyden. It is calculated that this planet performs its revolutions round the sun in three years and eight months. The ninth asteroid, which was discovered by (we believe) Mr. Hind, about three months ago, has not yet been named; it may perhaps be the same as the one now noticed by Professor Kaiser.

HOW THE GREAT REWARD THEIR SERVANTS.—The Rev. W. Turner, formerly private tutor to the Earl of March, will, it is said, be appointed to the Rectory of Boxgrove and the vacant canonry in Chichester Cathedral, of which the Duke of Richmond is the patron. Among the middle classes, the man who instructs the son is paid and remunerated by the father; among the higher orders, as they are called, the father quarters the tutor at some convenient opportunity upon the public. That is the morality of the self-styled Great.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The Fire Annihilator is a small machine of the size of a common pail, containing several iron encasements, and in the middle 7lbs of nitre, carbon, and gypsum, in the proportion of six, two, and two, and also one quart of water; at a touch of the finger on a small piston, charged with a small quantity of chlorate of potash and sugar, the compound is in a moment converted into steam, to an amount so enormous, that it equals the quantity produced by a five-horse steam-boiler, and is equivalent to a brigade fire-engine. The whole machine can be made for £1, of which the combustibles spent are worth only 14d.—*Builder.*

BIRTHS.

John 29, at Hardinge-terrace, Kennington-road, Mrs. JOSEPH EYSON, of a son.
July 3, at 20, Southernhay, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. E. DOUGLASS TIMING, H.M. Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.
July 5, at the Minister's house, Little Waltham, Mrs. REGINA HICKS, of a daughter.
July 8, the wife of Mr. J. D. ROCK, of Park-street, Islington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 26, at Sawbridgeworth Chapel, by the Rev. J. Gill, Mr. HENRY STALLMAY, of Sawbridgeworth, to Miss ANNE TURNER, of Hockley Farm.
June 28, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, Mr. GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Moseley-street, to ANN, the second daughter of the Rev. R. HALL, D.D., minister of the above chapel.
July 4, at Bishopbourne Church, Kent, SAMUEL LUCAS LANCAS, Esq., of Waterbury-place, grandson of the late Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq., Alderman of London, to MARY YALVERTON, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. EDEN, rector of Bishopbourne, Kent.
July 4, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, Mr. W. R. WHEELER, of London, to Miss GINDER, of Plymouth.
July 6, at the Registrar's Office, Rochdale, DUNCAN M'LAUREN, Esq., of Edinburgh, to PRISCILLA, eldest surviving daughter of J. BRIGHT, Esq., of Green-bank, Rochdale.
July 11, at the Independent Chapel, Maldon, Essex, Mr. ROBERT THROBOLD, of 21, St. John's-square, to Miss ANN WILMSHURST, of the former place.

DEATHS.

June 30, after a few weeks' illness, in her 48th year, at Aldermoor, near Shirley, Southampton, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. J. TATCHELL, of Yeovil, Somerset.
July 3, aged 5 years, THOMAS, the youngest son of the Rev. J. GREEN, of Uppingham.
July 3, FRANCIS EDWARD, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. FARMER, of Pimlico.
July 5, aged 31, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. DUKES, of Dalton, leaving five children to feel her loss, the eldest 9 years, the youngest 9 months old.
July 5, AMELIA, the beloved wife of Mr. E. FARMER, of Pimlico, and second daughter of the Rev. Francis Wills, of Ramsgate.
July 5, at the Cottage, Clapham-common, EDWARD NORTON THORNTON, Esq., aged 73.
July 5, in Bristol, much respected, at the advanced age of 86, in humble yet firm reliance on the Saviour's merit and righteousness, Mr. JOHN WOODS, father of the Rev. J. Woods, of Willsbridge, Gloucestershire.
July 6, at Lynton, Hants, THOMAS PHILLIPS, aged 28.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Money Market still exhibits a favourable and improved appearance, with a steadiness which we scarcely expected it to sustain. Notwithstanding the sudden and somewhat unexpected rise which it has experienced, it has fluctuated but little, and during the past week its advance has been almost uniform and uninterrupted. The last two or three days the market has been comparatively quiet, but the amount of real business done has been considerable. The dividends on the English Funds are in course of payment this week, but there has been no more than a fair attendance of annuitants to receive the cash.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 87½; Bank Stock, 192 to 194; Reduced Three per Cents., 87½ to 88; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 87½ to 88; Long Annuities, 83 to 84; and Exchequer Bills, June, 33s. to 36s.; March, 41s. to 44s. premium. India Stock, 235 to 240; India Bonds, 23s. to 26s. premium.

The better class of Foreign Stocks are also all higher, to be attributed chiefly to the rise in Consols. Russian Bonds have risen about 5 per cent.; but, though the business in this department is more extensive than usual, it is still unimportant. Mexican Stock is firmer; the payment of the first instalment of the 15,000,000 dollars from the United States having revived the hopes of the Bondholders, who anticipate that some portion of this amount may be appropriated to the payment of their dividends. Letters received from Paris state that the Money Market was looking more buoyant since M. Goudchaux came into office, his abandonment of the railway and other similar bills being calculated to restore confidence; and that a rise had occurred in the quotations of the *Rentes* from 69 50 to 80 for the Five per Cents., and from 45 75 to 51 for the Three per Cents.

The Railway Market has likewise participated in the general improvement, the nett advance of some of the more important shares since our last being from £3 to £4. The French shares are likewise improving, and most of the current varieties are from 10s. to 11s. higher than last week.

There have been arrivals from the United States, the West Indies, and from Sydney, since our last, but the commercial news is of little importance. All the vessels, however, have brought more or less bullion with them, and a steamer from the Euxine was freighted with gold and silver of £250,000 value, so that we are not very likely to be straitened for want of the "hard metal" for some time to come.

Together with the general rise in the Stocks we are happy to be able also to report a decided improvement in trade in most of the commercial districts. Reports—well authenticated—from Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, and Leicester, all speak well of the present position of business. Indeed, it may be stated confidently that trade in all the manufacturing districts is in the order of improvement, and so also is it in this city, quietly though it may be going on. The home trade is

undoubtedly active, and foreign orders for the fall trade, which will shortly be coming in, will at least keep it from retrogression.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 1st day of July, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,646,055	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,338,057
		Silver Bullion	1,407,998
	£27,646,055		£27,646,055

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (Including Dead Weight Annuity)	12,522,645
Reserve	3,414,255	Other Securities ..	11,266,399
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,603,239	Notes	10,064,970
Other Deposits	9,019,944	Gold and Silver Coin	772,198
Seven-day and other Bills	1,035,774		
	£34,626,212		£34,626,212

Dated the 6th day of July, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 8th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—St. Edward's Church, Bramham, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BENTON, JOHN, Swansea, iron merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BECKFORD, ISAAC ROWE, Plymouth, retailer of beer, July 19, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Keddel, Baker, and Grant, Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

COOP, JAMES, Radcliffe, Lancashire, timber merchant, July 19, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, Blackman-street, St. Mary Newington, carpenter, July 14, August 16: solicitor, Mr. Fesenmeyer, Bedford-row.

FISHER, PETER, Bristol, ironmonger, July 20, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square; and Messrs. Peters and Co., Bristol.

KEMP, THOMAS, Birmingham, builder, July 15, August 10: solicitor, Mr. T. Aulton, Birmingham.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, Savage-gardens, and Aberdeen, merchant, July 18, August 23: solicitor, Mr. Hudson, Bloomsbury-square.

PERIOR, JOSEPH SPURRIER, Southampton, saddler, July 14, August 18: solicitor, Mr. Edwton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

PERIOR, GEORGE, and BRADY, CHARLES, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, wine merchants, July 14, August 18: solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

SWINBURN, JAMES, Ledbury-terrace, Westbourne-grove West, Nottingham, builder, July 18, August 12: solicitor, Mr. May, Queen-square.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ADAMS and HAMILTON, Glasgow, manufacturers, July 11, August 2.

GAIR, A., Tain, agent for the British Linen Company, July 10 and 31.

GORDON, A., Paisley, dyer, July 13, August 10.

THOMSON, A., Edinburgh, stabler, July 14, August 7.

WALKER, R. M., Edinburgh, printer, July 10 and 31.

DIVIDENDS.

J. W. Montagu, Pleasant-row, Stepney-green, late commander in the Royal Navy, first div. of 5d.; on Monday, July 18, or two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—W. Bullmore, Clerkenwell-cloze, Clerkenwell-green, and Bedford-street, Covent-garden, gold-wire drawer, first div. of 6d.; on Monday, July 10, or two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—E. Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller, second div. of 4d. (together with a first div. of 2s. 6d., on new proofs); on Friday, July 7, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—R. Goulding, Gainsborough, cabinet maker, first div. of 3s. 8d.; on Friday, July 7, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—J. R. Clark, Royston, Yorkshire, grocer, second and final dividend; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Leeds—W. Watts, Doncaster, millwright, second and final div.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Leeds—G. Henwood, Leeds, carver and gilder, first and final dividend; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Leeds—C. S. Jackson, Leeds, cloth merchant, second div.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Leeds—J. Senior, Kirkstatham, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer, second and final div.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Leeds—W. M'Kay, Manningham, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer, second and final div., on the separate estate; any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Leeds—J. S. Welch, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, printer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—T. Lett, Apsley House, Bedford-hire, builder, first div. of 2s. 2d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—C. T. Wood, Drury-lane, licensed victualler, first div. of 4s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Horne and Burghes, Cheapside, booksellers, first div. of 3s. 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—W. H. Sking, Clink-street, Southwark, coal merchant, first div. of 20s., on the separate estate; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Walters, Union-street, Southwark, bottle merchant, first div. of 1s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Turner, Newmarket, saddler, first div. of 7s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Goodwin, Blunham, printer, first div. of 11d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Joyner, Avelay, Essex, manufacturer of agricultural machines, div. of 5s. 2d.; on Wednesday, July 5, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-court—S. Cunningham, Minerva-street, Hackney-road, proprietor of saw-mills, div. of 7½d.; on Wednesday, July 5, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-court—F. Clark, George-street, Adelphi, jewel-case maker, div. of 10d.; on Wednesday, July 5, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-court—P. Gans, Manchester, cotton-spinner, final div. of 23-32ds 1d.; on Tuesday, July 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 10.

We had a fair supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat to-day, and the weather (excepting yesterday, which was very wet,) having for some days been favourable for the growing crops, the Wheat trade was heavy and barely supported last week's prices. The holders of Foreign Wheat showing no inclination to take less money, the sales were limited. Barley Flour is very scarce, and would fetch 2½s. or upwards if fresh and sweet. Foreign Barley continues to arrive in large quantities, and sold fully 1s. cheaper; the Market is bare of English. Really fine Malts were scarce and held at higher prices. Beans and Peas were dull sale, and Beans 1s. lower. Oats were 6d. to 1s. lower on Friday, having a large arrival of Foreign, but at this reduction we had more buyers of good conditioned Corn to-day. In Linseed and Cakes very little doing. The current prices are under.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat—			Malt, Ordinary	39	54
Essex, Suffolk, and			Pale	54	56
Kent, Red	40	50	Eye	38	39
Ditto White	42	56	Peas, Hog	36	37
Linc., Norfolk, and			Maple	29	31
Yorkshire, Red	40	48	Boilers	33	35
Northumber. and			Beans, Ticks	32	34
Scotch, White	38	46	Pigeon	31	36
Ditto Red	36	44	Harrow	31	33
Devon, and Somerset, Red	38	47	Oats, Feed	15	19
Ditto White	42	50	Fine	—	28
Flour, per 48 (Town)	43	43	Poland	18	22
Barley	26	32	Potato	19	22
Malt	—	30			

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 1.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	48s. 2d.	Wheat	47s. 7d.
Barley	30 5	Barley	31 5
Oats	20 10	Oats	20 9
Rye	30 2	Rye	29 9
Beans	35 8	Beans	37 4
Peas	38 2	Peas	37 9

DUTIES.	
Wheat	10 0
Barley	2 0
Oats	2 6
Rye	2 0
Beans	2 0
Peas	2 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 10.

We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with home-fed Beasts; but there was a slight falling off in their weighing qualities. As the dead markets were well cleared of their last week's supplies, and the attendance of buyers here to-day on the increase, the Beef trade was steady, at an advance in the quotations paid on Friday last of 2½d. per 8lbs., the prices paid being on a par with those realized on this day's market, the prime Scotch selling at 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire we received about 7,500 Scots and shorthorns; from the western and midland districts,

leopards in large varieties and of splendid colours. "Of bugs and beetles there is endless variety—including the lantern-bug and the tarantula." May we be kept content with such specimens as we already have! Reptiles include the rattlesnake, the scorpion, and the chameleon.

The latter part of the volume relates to the Rocky Mountains. On this we have not room to comment. We conclude by the following extract from the preface:—

"Faults the Americans have—and who have not? But they are, I maintain, failings of the head and not the heart, which nowhere beats warmer or in a more genuine spirit of kindness and affection than in the bosom of a citizen of the United States. Would I could say as much of the sister people. From south to north I traversed the whole of the Republic of Mexico, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, and was thrown amongst the people of every rank, class, and station; and I regret to have to say, that I cannot remember to have observed one single commendable trait in the character of the Mexican: always excepting from this sweeping clause the women of the country, who, for kindness of heart and many sterling qualities, are an ornament to their sex and to any nation."

This volume is very suitable for book societies—being very low in price, and with alvery entertaining and instructive company.

Practical Essays on various Branches of the Fine Arts. To which is added, a Critical Inquiry into the Principles and Practice of the late Sir David Wilkie. By J. BURNET, F.R.S. London: Bogue, Fleet-street.

THE author tells us, in his Preface, that these essays "were originally written for a periodical," and are now partially out of print. They are certainly worthy of this appearance in an independent form, being pervaded by much artistic knowledge and taste, and not so overlaid with the technical as to be uninteresting to the general reader.

The author claims for West the honour of introducing the historical school of painting into England. The praise is deserved, and it certainly is of no small value. Amidst what difficulties it was earned, nothing more strikingly shows than the history of West's painting of the Death of Wolfe. Many, and among others, Sir Joshua Reynolds, warmly dissuaded him from the attempt to banish the costume of antiquity, and to introduce that of modern warriors. When the picture was finished, Reynolds "seated himself before it and examined it with deep attention for half an hour; then rising, he said to Drummond, 'West has conquered; he has treated his subject as it ought to be treated.'" Yet was West dry, hard and often tame; and whilst a master in drawing and outline, incapable of making the eye flash and the mind speak energetically upon his canvas. It is in painting as in writing; to give adequate expression to great personages is to be one's self almost as great as the person exhibited.

Mr. Burnet directs many of his remarks to the well known Shakspeare gallery as an era in the history of painting, and certainly treats the subject with ease and talent. His comparison of Vandyke, Reynolds, and Lawrence, is extremely interesting. We are sorry to see, though we do not for a moment dispute the justice of the sentence, that the last, though once looked upon by us as well as by others as the Apelles of portrait, is gradually losing ground.

Many interesting points appear in the third part—"the treatment of pictures of fancy subjects and familiar life." Among other matters, we are introduced to Wilkie and the three manners of painting adopted by him in different periods of life:—

"Having now mentioned the three different styles of Wilkie with their peculiarities, I may notice what are the most characteristic of these. The 'Blind Fiddler' and 'Chelsea Pensioners' belong to his first manner. 'The Highland Whiskey Still,' in the collection of Sir Willoughby Gordon, and 'The Rabbit on the Wall,' are excellent specimens of his second style; and the most striking specimens of his third are the Spanish pictures and 'The Columbus,' and also his 'John Knox preaching.' Previous to his departure for the Holy Land, he commenced several pictures—'Knox administering the Sacrament,' in the possession of the Royal Academy of Scotland; and 'Samuel and Eli,' in the possession of James Hall, Esq.; but on examination of these, their treatment and manner of painting do not differ from those painted antecedently to them. What change might have taken place on his return, it is impossible to predict: but what he has done is sufficient to stamp him, all things considered, as the greatest artist of our time; and this we may safely rest assured of, that like Rembrandt's, each succeeding century will conduce to raise his works in the estimation of all judges of excellence."—P. 124.

The succeeding essays are devoted to "The Distinctive Characteristics of Oil and Water-colour Painting," "Comparative Merits of Line Engraving and Mezzotint," and "The Present State of the Fine Arts in Great Britain." Many valuable observations are scattered up and down in these treatises, tending at once to form and to improve the pictorial taste of the reader. We have read the work with pleasure, and with equal pleasure introduce it to the attention of our subscribers.

A Treatise on Diet and Regimen. By W. H. ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician to the Buxton Bath Charity. Fourth Edition. London: Churchill, Princes-street.

THIS is the concluding part of a work of which we have already spoken highly, and which, for ample medical information, without pedantic superfluity, deserves patronage. It is a good work for a family.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

JUDGE NO MAN BY HIS DRESS.—A few years ago there lived in Nantucket a most excellent old gentleman, who, by manly prudence and other attributes of character, had amassed much wealth. No man was more respected by all who knew him, but he had one eccentricity—an utter carelessness about his dress. His clothes were always of the most common kind, though clean, and a stranger would never suppose him to be worth a dollar. One day there arrived at Nantucket a lumber packet laden with boards, the master, or skipper, being a young man, making his first trip as captain, and feeling not a little proud of his new distinction. The vessel had arrived at the wharf, and the master was walking fore and aft over the lumber, ready for a customer, when the poorly dressed old man above mentioned approached, and asked the price of boards. "Don't retail, sir," was the reply. "I only sell by wholesale."—"Well, what is the price of your whole cargo?" "Twelve dollars per thousand feet." The price was named without thought or care. "I will take the whole," said the old man; "unload them at once." "You will," said the captain; "you take the whole!—you poor, ragged old fellow! I'll throw this billet of wood at your back if you aint off at once. You, without a cent in your pocket, to think to impose upon me!" The old man walked off without uttering a word. The captain turning to a person who came near at the moment, told him the story, pointing to the old man, who turned and looked at them, and then continued his way. "Do you know that old man?" asked the person to whom the captain now spoke. "No, Sir!" "Well, discharge your cargo; I rather guess he can pay for it." The captain soon felt his error, and in due time the lumber was landed at the wharf. The next morning the old man was there again. "So, young man," he said mildly, "you concluded to accept my offer?" The captain humbly approaching the old man, said, "Sir, I did not know you. Please excuse—Sir—I—Sir—" The old man was too busy examining the lumber to notice the stuttering apology, and merely heard enough to know for what it was intended. "Give me the surveyor's certificate," said he. It was given him. "Your bill, Sir." It was also given. "This is correct, and there's a check for the amount." "Sir," interposed the captain, feeling very anxious to atone for his error—"Young man," interrupted the purchaser, and he emphasised young with a peculiar tone of voice, "all is settled if you allow me one word of advice—never again judge a man by his coat. Farewell!" The check was duly paid, and had the captain but observed, he might have seen the name of the giver of the check and that of the president upon the bills received for it, belonged to the same person.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHAMOIS HUNTING IN SWITZERLAND.—The enormous wild goat, the *steinbock*, is growing scarce, and is seldom seen; only the summer before my visit, a report was raised that one had made his appearance in Uri, and all the hunters were on the *qui vive* immediately, and even the papers were full of it. The chamois, notwithstanding the persecutions to which it is exposed, is still frequently seen in these elevated regions of the Alps; but it haunts the loftiest summits in the neighbourhood of the glaciers and the everlasting snow; and it is excessively shy and difficult to reach. No one should attempt it who is not a bold and practised mountaineer, and an excellent shot. He must be able to climb the loftiest crags, and keep his footing on the edge of the giddiest precipices, on ledges scarcely broader than his hand, without a moment's giddiness; he must be able, with his leaping pole, to cross slippery fields of ice, and fearful clefts and chasms; he must be able to endure heat and cold, and hunger and thirst, for days and nights together; and after all, sometimes return unsuccessful, for the chamois hunter will often wander for hours among the glaciers without so much as getting a shot. Many a fine bold fellow perishes in this pursuit, and many an anxious hour does the family often spend when the husband and father is out with his gun after the chamois. There are instances of families in which great-grandfather, father and son, have all perished in this chase; still each succeeding generation seems to find in it the same strange fascination. They are drawn by an irresistible longing to the same wild and perilous path. With many of these hunters, it cannot be for the sake of gain, for the chamois' skin is not worth more than seventeen shillings; it appears to be that deep mysterious instinct in man to tempt his fortune, to dare what few will dare; it is the excitement and the glory for which they stake their lives, not the mere profit. Some unquestionably seem to pursue this dangerous vocation as a trade; and it is usual for three or four of these hunters to go together, as one alone might easily meet with some accident, which, even if trifling, by disabling him in the icy desert, might prove his destruction. In the eastern cantons, in Appenzell, St. Gall, and Glarus, the chamois is daily growing scarcer; but in Uri and Unterwalden, in Berne Oberland, in the Valais and the Grisons, they are still plentiful enough to make an animated chase. In the autumn, when the animal is black, it is said to be strongest and fattest; in the early spring it is grey; in the summer red; but the people are then too busy with their hay and cattle to go after them. They are, with few exceptions, men of the poorest class who venture their necks for so small a prize; for the rich landowner generally prefers buying the chamois, and eating him quietly at home, and lying at night in his warm bed, to rambling about among the "rocks and caves and icy waves," in pursuit of a goat.—*Mugge's Switzerland and the Swiss* in 1847.

GLEANINGS.

The "Coming" man.—A waiter.—*Puppet Show.* A correspondent of *Blackwood's Magazine* suggests that Manchester and Stockport should change their names for Cottonburgh and Calicopolis.

A coal mine has been discovered on the banks of the Murray river, in Western Australia.

The yearly meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be opened at Swansea, on Wednesday the 9th of August.

Lord John Russell's tragedy of "Don Carlos, or Persecution," was brought on for the first time, at the Surrey Theatre, on Thursday week, with great success. At the fall of the curtain, the chief performer and the noble author were loudly called for, but as to the latter the calls were, of course, in vain.

A very large clustre of spots has just appeared on the eastern margin of the sun, and on Tuesday morning was moving onwards towards the centre of the disk. It is visible to the naked eye, and is one of the largest ever observed. Its length is calculated at 140,000 miles, its breadth at 20,000.

The *Water Cure Journal* says, that in Glasgow alone a million is annually spent in stimulating drinks, and the cost of fever is £47,000.

The *Builder* states that the Bradford workhouse, undermined by coal workings, runs an immense risk of tumbling down about the ears of the inmates. One of the guardians, the other day, thrust his arm right through a hole in the wall.

A youth fifteen years of age and seven feet one inch in height, is on exhibition in Liverpool.

The medical men in London are more numerous than the butchers, and nearly as many as the bakers.

A WET JUNE.—The month which closed on Friday last was a more than usually wet June. Indeed, we have had no June in which the fall of rain has been so heavy since 1833, when the fall was 6.55 inches, and previously to that June, 1830, when the month's fall was 6.62 inches.

The *Bath Journal* observes that the gradual encroachments on the rights of footway in nearly all parts of the kingdom, form, in the course of a generation, particularly in the neighbourhoods of towns, an immense public robbery for private gain.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAPH.—There is a useful kind of telegraph for passengers at the Portobello station, Edinburgh. It is a tall pillar, on which is a ball so contrived as to ascend slowly, beginning to fall ten minutes before the trains for Edinburgh are due, so as to reach the base by their arrival.—*Railway Chronicle.*

The easy ways of colonial editors are sometimes amusing. What would be thought of a London paper having a paragraph like this from the *Trinidadian*, June 3? "In consequence of our reporter being absent, we have to apologise for the omission of the proceedings of the Legislative Council."

A writer in *Bentley's Miscellany*, describing the French National Assembly, says:—"See, see! From ten to twenty members dash at the tribune at one moment; they climb the stairs, they cling to the balustrade, they appear to cling to each other like a living string of onions, they seem to have studied the scenes of the monkey-cage in the Garden of Plants as worthiest of imitation;—they all shout at once."

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have left Torquay in their schooner yacht, "Menai," for the Mediterranean.

COLOURING MATTER.—The emerald green, which proves to have been Scheele's green, in the Northampton case, was several years ago detected in the colouring matter of bon-bons at Paris. It was then, and remains now, an article prohibited to confectioners for any kind of use throughout France. It is this variety of emerald green (with the exception of Schweinfurth green in one case), that we have found to be most commonly employed in London.—*Pharmaceutical Times.*

EMIGRANTS OUR FUTURE CUSTOMERS.—At this moment Australasia, with a population of 280,000 souls, is consuming more British manufactures, and remunerating more British hands than the whole of British North America, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, did in the year 1774! What, then, may not be hoped from the same Australasia when the numbers of its people have been multiplied by ten, its communications with England promoted by steam, and its pride or loyalty not affronted by the insolence or ignorance of domestic tapists.

ANOTHER NEW ASTEROID.—A tenth planet, belonging to the group which revolve between Mars and Jupiter, has just been discovered by Professor Kaiser, of Leyden. It is calculated that this planet performs its revolutions round the sun in three years and eight months. The ninth asteroid, which was discovered by (we believe) Mr. Hind, about three months ago, has not yet been named; it may perhaps be the same as the one now noticed by Professor Kaiser.

HOW THE GREAT REWARD THEIR SERVANTS.—The Rev. W. Turner, formerly private tutor to the Earl of March, will, it is said, be appointed to the Rectory of Boxgrove and the vacant canonry in Chichester Cathedral, of which the Duke of Richmond is the patron. Among the middle classes, the man who instructs the son is paid and remunerated by the father; among the higher orders, as they are called, the father quarters the tutor at some convenient opportunity upon the public. That is the morality of the self-styled Great.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The Fire Annihilator is a small machine of the size of a common pail, containing several iron encasements, and in the middle 7lbs of nitre, carbon, and gypsum, in the proportion of six, two, and two, and also one quart of water; at a touch of the finger on a small piston, charged with a small quantity of chlorate of potass and sugar, the compound is in a moment converted into steam, to an amount so enormous, that it equals the quantity produced by a five-horse steam-boiler, and is equivalent to a brigade fire-engine. The whole machine can be made for £1, of which the combustibles spent are worth only 14d.—*Builder.*

BIRTHS.

June 22, at Hardinge-terrace, Kennington-road, Mrs. JOSEPH EWSON, of a son.
July 3, at 27, Southernhay, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. E. DOUGLASS TIMLING, H.M. Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.
July 5, at the Minister's house, Little Waltham, Mrs. REGINA HICKS, of a daughter.
July 8, the wife of Mr. J. D. ROCK, of Park-street, Islington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 26, at Sawbridgeworth Chapel, by the Rev. J. GILL, Mr. HENRY STANTON, of Sawbridgeworth, to Miss ANNE TURNER, of Hockley Farm.
June 28, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, Mr. GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Molesey-street, to ANNE, the second daughter of the Rev. R. HALL, D.D., minister of the above chapel.
July 4, at Bishopscourt Church, Kent, SAMUEL LUCAS LANCASTER, Esq., of Wateringbury-place, grandson of the late Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq., Alderman of London, to MARY YALVERTON, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. EDEN, rector of Bishopscourt, Kent.
July 4, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, Mr. W. R. WHEELER, of London, to Miss GINDER, of Plymouth.
July 6, at the Registrar's Office, Rochdale, DUNCAN M'LAUREN, Esq., of Edinburgh, to FRIGILLA, eldest surviving daughter of J. BRIGHT, Esq., of Green-bank, Rochdale.
July 11, at the Independent Chapel, Maldon, Essex, Mr. ROBERT THOROLD, of 21, St. John's-square, to Miss ANN WILMESHURST, of the former place.

DEATHS.

June 30, after a few weeks' illness, in her 48th year, at Alder-moor, near Shirley, Southampton, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. J. TATCHELL, of Yeovil, Somerset.
July 3, aged 5 years, THOMAS, the youngest son of the Rev. J. GREEN, of Uppingham.
July 3, FRANCIS EDWARD, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. FARMER, of Pimlico.
July 5, aged 31, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. DUKES, of Dalston, leaving five children to feel her loss, the eldest 9 years, the youngest 9 months old.
July 5, AMELIA, the beloved wife of Mr. E. FARMER, of Pimlico, and second daughter of the Rev. Francis Wills, of Ramsgate.
July 5, at the Cottage, Clapham-common, EDWARD NORTON THORNTON, Esq., aged 72.
July 5, in Bristol, much respected, at the advanced age of 86, in humble yet firm reliance on the Saviour's merit and righteousness, Mr. JOHN WOODS, father of the Rev. J. Woods, of Willsbridge, Gloucestershire.
July 6, at Lymington, Hants, THOMAS PHILLIPS, aged 28.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Money Market still exhibits a favourable and improved appearance, with a steadiness which we scarcely expected it to sustain. Notwithstanding the sudden and somewhat unexpected rise which it has experienced, it has fluctuated but little, and during the past week its advance has been almost uniform and uninterrupted. The last two or three days the market has been comparatively quiet, but the amount of real business done has been considerable. The dividends on the English Funds are in course of payment this week, but there has been no more than a fair attendance of annuitants to receive the cash.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 87½; Bank Stock, 192 to 194; Reduced Three per Cents., 87½ to 88; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 87½ to 88; Long Annuities, 83 to 84; and Exchequer Bills, June, 33s. to 36s.; March, 41s. to 44s. premium. India Stock, 235 to 240; India Bonds, 23s. to 26s. premium.

The better class of Foreign Stocks are also all higher, to be attributed chiefly to the rise in Consols. Russian Bonds have risen about 5 per cent.; but, though the business in this department is more extensive than usual, it is still unimportant. Mexican Stock is firmer; the payment of the first instalment of the 15,000,000 dollars from the United States having revived the hopes of the Bondholders, who anticipate that some portion of this amount may be appropriated to the payment of their dividends. Letters received from Paris state that the Money Market was looking more buoyant since M. Goodchaux came into office, his abandonment of the railway and other similar bills being calculated to restore confidence; and that a rise had occurred in the quotations of the *Rentes* from 69 50 to 80 for the Five per Cents., and from 45 75 to 51 for the Three per Cents.

The Railway Market has likewise participated in the general improvement, the nett advance of some of the more important shares since our last being from £3 to £4. The French shares are likewise improving, and most of the current varieties are from 10s. to 11s. higher than last week.

There have been arrivals from the United States, the West Indies, and from Sydney, since our last, but the commercial news is of little importance. All the vessels, however, have brought more or less bullion with them, and a steamer from the Euxine was freighted with gold and silver of £250,000 value, so that we are not very likely to be straitened for want of the "hard metal" for some time to come.

Together with the general rise in the Stocks we are happy to be able also to report a decided improvement in trade in most of the commercial districts. Reports—well authenticated—from Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, and Leicester, all speak well of the present position of business. Indeed, it may be stated confidently that trade in all the manufacturing districts is in the order of improvement, and so also is it in this city, quietly though it may be going on. The home trade is

undoubtedly active, and foreign orders for the fall trade, which will shortly be coming in, will at least keep it from retrogression.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 1st day of July, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 27,646,055	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	£ 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£ 12,338,037
		Silver Bullion	£ 1,407,998
£27,646,055			£27,646,055

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 12,532,615
Reserve	£ 3,414,255	Other Securities ..	£ 11,386,399
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£ 6,603,239	Notes	£ 10,064,970
Other Deposits	£ 9,019,944	Gold and Silver Coin	£ 772,198
Seven-day and other Bills	£ 1,035,774		
£34,626,212			£34,626,212

Dated the 6th day of July, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—St. Edward's Church, Bramham, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

BENYON, JOHN, Swansea, iron merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BECKFORD, ISAAC ROWE, Plymouth, retailer of beer, July 19, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Kedell, Baker, and Grant, Lime-street; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

COOP, JAMES, Radcliffe, Lancashire, timber merchant, July 19, August 9: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, Blackman-street, St. Mary Newington, carpenter, July 14, August 16: solicitor, Mr. Fesenmeyer, Bedford-row.

FISHER, PETER, Bristol, ironmonger, July 20, August 17: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square; and Messrs. Peters and Co., Bristol.

KEMP, THOMAS, Birmingham, builder, July 15, August 10: solicitor, Mr. T. Letton, Birmingham.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, Savage-gardens, and Aberdeen, merchant, July 18, August 23: solicitor, Mr. Hudson, Bloomsbury-square.

PRETOR, JOSEPH SPURRIER, Southampton, saddler, July 14, August 18: solicitor, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

FERRIS, GEORGE, and BRADY, CHARLES, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, wine merchants, July 14, August 18: solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

SWINBURN, JAMES, Ledbury-terrace, Westbourne-grove West, Nottingham, builder, July 18, August 12: solicitor, Mr. May, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ADAMS and HAMILTON, Glasgow, manufacturers, July 11, August 2.

GAIR, A. Tain, agent for the British Linen Company, July 10 and 31.

GORDON, A. Paisley, dyer, July 13, August 10.

THOMSON, A. Edinburgh, stabler, July 14, August 7.

WALKER, R. M., Edinburgh, printer, July 10 and 31.

DIVIDENDS.

J. W. Montagu, Pleasant-row, Stepney-green, late commander in the Royal Navy, first div. of 5d.; on Monday, July 18, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—W. Bullmore, Clerkenwell-close, Clerkenwell-green, and Bedford-street, Covent-garden, gold-wire drawer, first div. of 6d.; on Monday, July 10, or two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—E. Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller, second div. of 4d. (together with a first div. of 2s. 6d., on new proofs); on Friday, July 7, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—R. Goulding, Gainsborough, cabinet maker, first div. of 3s. 6d.; on Friday, July 7, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—J. B. Clark, Royston, Yorkshire, grocer, second and final dividend; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Leeds—W. Watts, Doncaster, millwright, second and final div.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Leeds—G. Henwood, Leeds, carver and gilder, first and final dividend; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Leeds—C. S. Jackson, Leeds, cloth merchant, second div.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Leeds—J. Senior, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer, second and final div.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Leeds—W. M'Kay, Manningham, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer, second and final div., on the separate estate; any Tuesday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Leeds—J. S. Welch, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, printer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—C. T. Wood, Drury-lane, licensed victualler, first div. of 4s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Horne and Burghes, Chesapeake, booksellers, first div. of 2s. 1d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Hacking, Clerk-street, Southwark, coal merchant, first div. of 20s. on the separate estate; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Walters, Union-street, Southwark, bottle merchant, first div. of 1s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Turner, Newmarket, saddler, first div. of 7s. 6d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Goodwin, Birmingham, printer, first div. of 11d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Vally's, Birmingham—J. Joyner, Avelay, Essex, manufacturer of agricultural machines, div. of 5s. 2d.; on Wednesday, July 5, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-court—S. Cunningham, Minerva-street, Hackney-road, proprietor of saw-mills, div. of 7d.; on Wednesday, July 5, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-court—F. Clark, George-street, Adelphi, jewel-case maker, div. of 10d.; on Wednesday, July 5, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-court—P. Gans, Manchester, cotton-spinner, final div. of 23-32s. 1d.; on Tuesday, July 18, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

Tuesday, July 11.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—Octagon Chapel, Chester. St. Edward's Church, Bramham, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

J. HANCOCK, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, hosier.

BANKRUPTS.

ADKIN, ROBERT, Queen's-road, Nottingham, builder, July 18, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Vennings and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, Leith.

BRIDGEMAN, JOHN, Sheffield, printer, July 22, August 12: solicitors, Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street; and Messrs. Bramley and Gainsford, Sheffield.

CLOTHIER, WILLIAM, Quickset-row, New-road, March, July 21, August 19: solicitors, Messrs. King and Co., Temple.

DENNY, WILLIAM SARGENT, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, flax-draper, July 18, August 23: solicitors, Messrs. Richards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DRINKWATER, WILLIAM, Liverpool, draper, July 12, August 11: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row; and Tyler, Liverpool.

DUNCAN, JAMES ROSSON, Liverpool, woollen draper, July 12, August 11: solicitors, Messrs. Vincent and Co., Temple; and Mr. Minshull, Liverpool.

FORTH, JACOB, Nottingham, hatter, July 21, August 25: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

FREEMAN, ISAAC, March, Cambridgeshire, grocer, July 21, August 25: solicitors, Messrs. Meredith and Co., New-square, Lincoln's-inn; and Messrs. Barley and Co., March, Ely.

HANSON, THOMAS, Rochdale, cattle dealer, July 27, August 11: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Whitehead and Sons, Rochdale.

HAWKINS, RICHARD, Newnham, Gloucestershire, farmer, July 25, August 22: solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Newnham, and Bridges, Bristol.

HIGGINSON, HAYNES BARRON, Liverpool, merchant, July 27, August 18: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool.

HIGNETT, WILLIAM, Liverpool, tobaccoist, July 27, August 15: solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's-inn; and Mr. Bradley, Liverpool.

KENT, THOMAS, Great Brington, Northamptonshire, timber merchant, July 21, August 19: solicitors, Mr. Freeman, James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Hicks, Northampton.

ORME, EDWARD, Knutsford, Cheshire, innkeeper, July 24, August 14: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

RHODES, JOHN, and RHODES, JAMES, Rochdale, cotton spinners, July 26, August 15: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, Jackson, and Newbold, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Holgate and Roberts, Rochdale.

ROBSON, THOMAS, Manchester agent, July 24, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; and Mr. Cooper, Manchester.

SAVAGE, CHARLES, sen., Portsea, builder, July 19, August 23: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Price, Portsea.

WYLLAM, WILLIAM, and GREENE, JOSEPH, Jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, July 20, August 25: solicitors, Mr. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard.

WYNN, JAMES, Falmouth, gas manufacturer, July 25, August 22: solicitors, Mr. Moorman, Falmouth; Messrs. Bishop and Pitt, Exeter; and Messrs. Tippetts and Son, Pancras-lane, Bucklersbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BIRRELL, GEORGE, GIRAUD, THOMAS EDWARD, and DICKSON, JOHN, Dunfermline, table-cloth manufacturers, July 17, Aug. 12.

BISSET, PETER, Dundee, china-merchant, July 15, Aug. 10.

EDGLEY, THOMAS, Glasgow, manufacturer, July 17, Aug. 8.

FENTON, THOMAS, Glasgow, slater, July 18, Aug. 10.

FRASER, DONALD, Inverness, carpenter, July 14, Aug. 4.

GREDDER, WILLIAM, Glasgow, commission agent, July 19, Aug. 9.

JACK, JAMES, Kirkcaldy, merchant, July 14, Aug. 4.

ROSE, TIMOTHY, Wallacetown, Ayrshire, pawnbroker, July 17, Aug. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Bainbridge, Oakley-terrace, Old Kent-road, grocer, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, July 8, and three subsequent Saturdays—T. Brunker, Queen-street, Finsbury, wadding manufacturer, div. of 6d.; at Mr. Follett's, Basinghall-court, any Wednesday—J. P. Carpenter, Drummond-street, Euston-square, baker, first div. of 1s. 11d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—W. W. Cooke, Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 8d.; at Mr. Robson's, Manchester, any Tuesday—J. Garrett and F. H. Phillips, Cambridge-street, Old St. Pancras-road, saw-mill proprietors, first div. of 3s. 8d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—W. G. Jones, Nottingham, Middlesex, draper, first div. of 3s. 1d.; at Mr. Stansfield's, King's Arms-yard, July 13, and three subsequent Thursdays—E. Mande, W. H. Jones, G. Maude, and W. Aspin, Northfleet, Kent, Portland cement manufacturers, first div. of 3s. 11d.; at Mr. Stansfield's, King's Arms-yard, July 13, and three subsequent Thursdays—H. Orbell, Romford, Essex, victualler, second div. of 2d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, July 8, and three subsequent Saturdays—J. M. Stark, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, bookseller, first and second divs. (being final) of 5s. 6d. and 4d.; at Mr. Carrick's, Hull, any Friday—A. S. Tipper, H. E. Tipper, and A. Tipper, Upper Thames-street, City, wholesale stationers, first div. of 8d.; at Mr. Stansfield's, King's Arms-yard, July 13, and three subsequent Saturdays.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 10.

We had a fair supply of Essex and Kentish Wheat to-day, and the weather (excepting yesterday, which was very wet,) having for some days been favourable for the growing crops, the Wheat trade was heavy and barely supported last week's prices. The holders of Foreign Wheat showing no inclination to take less money, the sales were limited. Barley Flour is very scarce, and would fetch 7s. or upwards if fresh and sweet. Foreign Barley continues to arrive in large quantities, and sold fully in the market; the Market is bare of English. Really fine Malts were scarce and held at higher prices. Beans and Peas were full sale, and Beans is lower. Oats were 6d. to 1s. lower on Friday, having a large arrival of Foreign, but at this reduction we had more buyers of good conditioned Corn to-day. In Linseed and Cakes very little doing. The current prices are under.

Wheat—	s.	s.		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	40	to 50	Malt, Ordinary	39
Ditto White	42	to 56	Pale	54
Linc., Norfolk, and York, Red	40	to 48	Eye	38
Northumber, and Scotch, White ..	38	to 45	Peas, Hog	36
Ditto Red	36	to 44	Mangle	39
Devon, and Somerset, Red	38	to 47	Boilers	33
Ditto White	42	to 50	Beans,_ticks	37
Flour, per sh. (Town) ..	38	to 43	Pigeon	31
Barley	26	to 33	Harrow	31
Malt	—	to 30	Oats, Feed	15
			Fine	—
			Poland	16
			Potato	19

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 1.

Wheat	48s. 3d.	Wheat	47s. 7d.
Barley	30 to 5	Barley	31 to 5
Oats	20 to 10	Oats	20 to 9
Rye	30 to 2	Rye	29 to 9
Beans	36 to 8	Beans	37 to 4
Peas	38 to 2	Peas	37 to 9

DOUBTS.

Wheat	10 to 0	Rye	3 to 0
Barley	3 to 0	Beans	3 to 0
Oats	2 to 6	Peas	3 to 0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 10.

We were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied with home-fed Beasts; but there was a slight falling off in their weighing qualities. As the dead markets were well cleared of their last week's supplies, and the attendance of buyers here to-day on the increase, the Beef trade was steady, at an advance in the quotations paid on Friday last of 2d. per 8lbs., the prices paid being on a par with those realized on this day at the market, the primest Scots selling at 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire we received about 1,200 Scots and shorthorns; from the western and midland districts,

750 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England and various breeds; and from Scotland 290 horned and polled cows—the remainder of the bullock supply being derived from abroad and the neighbourhood of the metropolis. There was a slight falling off in the numbers of Sheep, most of which were in good condition. On the whole the Mutton trade was firm; but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations. The finest old Downs sold at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs., and at which a good clearance was effected. The supply of Lambs was by no means extensive; yet the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations of 3d. per 8lbs. Although the numbers of Calves were good, the Veal trade was steady, at fully last week's prices. Pigs were very dull, but we have no alteration to notice in value.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.
Mutton 3 10 .. 5 0 | Veal 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.
Lambs 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep & Lambs. Calves. Pigs.
Friday.... 1,066 11,320 678 310
Monday... 3,318 24,540 293 310

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 10.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.
Infanter Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. | Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Mid. ditto 2 10 .. 3 0 | Mid. ditto 3 8 .. 4 4
Prime ditto 3 2 .. 3 4 | Prime ditto 4 6 .. 4 8
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6 | Veal 3 4 .. 4 2
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 2 | Small Pork 4 4 .. 4 8
Lambs 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We have no material change to report of the markets. The demand for Irish Butter in the past week was languid, the stock large, and the dealings on a moderate scale. Prices current: Butter, 80s. to 82s.; Waterford, 78s. to 80s.; Cork, 82s. to 84s.; and the remainder of the butter, at corresponding rates. Foreign Butter in active request. Prices early in the week advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; relapsed again, and closed at 60s. to 90s. per cwt.—Bacon.—Singed sides, of prime quality, Irish and American, were saleable at 60s. to 76s. per cwt.; any not so neglected. Sale and Tierce Middles, next to nothing done in Irish; prices consequently nominal. American met buyers to a respectable extent, at 36s. to 46s. per cwt., as in size and quality. Hams sold slowly; prices 60s. to 80s. per cwt. Lard in fair demand; prices, bladdered, 60s. to 80s.; kegs, 40s. to 60s. per cwt.

CHEESE MARKET, July 10.—The demand for good old Cheese continues, and the stock is very light. The mongers are now anxious to get some, finding that soon the market will be bare; the new is not yet good enough for consumption, and of that the trade takes sparingly. The cheapest article now to be had is Cheddar, and is now getting into use. Cheshire, fine, will make 80s., and good things 72s.; the sale of this Wilts and Gloucester is very limited, indeed it is almost superseded by the foreign, the price of which continues moderate and the quantity large. A little American has come in, of inferior quality. In exportations but little doing.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 10.—We have to note a dull trade, and to effect sales lower prices have to be submitted to. Fine Dorset, 92s. to 94s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s.; Devon, 88s. to 90s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	d.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.	d.
Dorset	50	to 52	Double Gloucester	60	to 66
Carlow	82	.. 84	Single	46	.. 56
Sligo	78	.. 80	Cheshire	56	.. 71
Cork, 1st	84	.. 86	Derby	62	.. 65
Waterford	78	.. 80	American	50	.. 54
Limerick	76	.. 78	Edam and Gouda	46	.. 50
Foreign, prime—			Bacon, new	70	.. 78
Friesland	88	.. 90	Middle	50	.. 60
Kiel	84	.. 86	Hams, Irish	82	.. —
Fresh Butter, per doz.			Westmoreland	78	.. 80
11s. 0d. to 12s. 6d.			York	84	.. 90

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—A small lot or two of new Rape-seed appeared this morning, of fine quality; but very high prices being asked, no business was, we believe done. Caraway-seed of this year's growth was also shown, the sample not particularly good; about 30s. per qr. was asked. Nothing of much importance took place in other articles.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 40s.; fine, 43s. to 48s.; white, 30s. to 50s. Cow Grass 30s. to 52s. Linseed (per qr.) sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £11 10s. to £12 10s. Trefoil (per cwt.) 15s. to 21s. Rape-seed, new (per last) £34 to £36 Ditto Cake (per ton) £5 15s. to £6 Mustard (per bushel) white 6s. to 9s.; brown 8s. to 10s. Canary (per quarter) 73s. to 75s.; fine 75s. to 78s. Tares, Spring, per bush 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, Monday.—There has been an extensive demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales amount to 8,000 bales. Speculators and exporters together have bought 3,500 bales. Prices are firmly maintained.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 10.—The imports of wool into London last week were 7,239 bales, including 4,936 from Port Phillip, 1,222 from Sydney, 444 from Germany, 560 from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from South Australia. The public sales have been progressing rather heavily since our last; but the better tone of the money market encourages some of the holders to withdraw samples in hopes of an improvement.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 10.—Our market continues very depressed, and prices have again declined, with a very limited amount of business doing. Duty, £200,000.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 10.—Although the deliveries in the past week have been good, the demand to-day is somewhat inactive at a further decline of 3d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. For forward delivery very little is doing. Town Tallow 44s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt., net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8lbs. The shipments of Tallow from St. Petersburg this year, up to the 28th ult., were 21,750 casks, against 7,450 do. at the same time in 1847.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Shearings, 9d. to 1s. 1d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 8.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 65s. to 80s. | Clover 80s. to 100s. Straw 24s. .. 30s.

COAL MARKET, Saturday, July 10.

Stewart's, 16s.; Hetton's, 16s.; Braddly's, 15s. 6d.; Eden, 14s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 3d.; West Hetton, 14s. 9d.; Killingworth, 11s. 3d.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

The importers of sugar brought forward large public sales, anticipating the duty question would be settled, in which they were not disappointed, as the duty on British plantation was reduced 1s. to-day, but so desirous were they to effect sales that they submitted to a decline of 6d., and, towards the close, a reduction of 1s. on fine qualities was established, thus nearly the whole of the bonus of 1s. was given to the trade, while it is obvious that the consumers who buy in retail will not feel any benefit. 280 hhds. of West India, 9,000 bags and 300 casks Mauritius, 3,000 bags of Madras, and 1,000 bags Bengal sold, making a fair amount of business done, but evidently the market closed with a heavy appearance. Refined steady, standard quantities 56s.

Coffee has been firm. Plantation Ceylon sold at full prices, good ordinary native was held for a shade advance and bought in. Saltpetre sold heavily, confirming the decline of 1s. 6d. to 2s. established by private contract. Refraction 3½ sold at 26s.; Ref. 9½ to 11½, 24s., 24s. 6d.

Rice of all descriptions, except fine, has advanced about 6d. Madras sold 8s., 8s. 6d.; middling white Bengal, 10s. 6d.

Indigo: The quarterly sales commenced to-day, 1,100 chests passed auction, 800 bought in; the attendance of buyers thin. Prices were irregular, averaging about last sales' prices. On the whole the opening day has not been satisfactory to the importers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This day, in a Wrapper, price Sevenpence,

FOUR TRACTS ON THE STATE-CHURCH.

By J. H. TILLET, Rev. JOHN BURNET, EDWARD MIAL, and Rev. JOHN H. HINTON.

Just published, price 1d., or 6s. per 100,

REGIUM DONUM; A new edition of THE ADDRESS of the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association to the Distributors of the Regium Donum.

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THE REPLY of the Committee to Dr. PYE SMITH.

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"A more powerful testimony in favour of the voluntary principle, and a more complete exposure of the pernicious effects of leading the people to rely on the Government for the maintenance of their religious worship, rather than on their own efforts, has, it is submitted, never yet been produced."—Preface.

London: 4, Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, being Four Lectures thereon delivered at Exeter Hall. By JOHN ERSS, M.D. Price 3s.

These Lectures contain an exhibition of the mistaken views on which the old system of medical practice is founded; an explanation of the nature of the homoeopathic principle and of its application to the cure of diseases; a rationale of the infinitesimal doses and a History of the progress of Homoeopathy.

Sold by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK BY MISS CORNER.

Just published, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound in cloth,

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, with Questions to each Chapter. By Miss CORNER, Author of the Histories of France, Germany, Turkey, Italy, Spain and Portugal, England, Scotland, and Ireland; of the Play Grammar, &c. &c.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities, as Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Keightley's Roman History, Smith's and Adams's Greek and Roman Antiquities, Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, &c. &c. With Questions to each Chapter, and a Map of the Roman Empire. A New Edition, with Chronological Table. 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, lettered.

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LONDON: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; and ALFRED TULLETT, 117, High-street, Whitechapel.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

No. 8.—Our PRICES for TEA remain UNCHANGED. The continuous and immense fall in rates during the past year, so disadvantageous to merchants, has had the effect of diminishing the quantity of tea exported from China to this country by 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds; the consumption has increased in the same period upwards of 1,000,000 pounds; importers are unwilling sellers at present prices; under these circumstances we feel confident there must be a general improvement in its value, and therefore we advise the numerous visitors from the country, and families generally, to lay in their stocks at so favourable a period. The sorts of tea most in consumption are the useful descriptions of Congou, at 2s. 10d. per lb.; the strong Congou, at 3s. to 3s. 2d.; very fine Congou, 3s. 8d.; the best Black Tea, 4s. 4d. (this is the finest imported into this country, under whatever name it may be sold to the consumer.) Green Tea:—Fine Hyson, 3s. 8d.; excellent Young Hyson, 4s. and 4s. 4d.; very fine Hyson, 4s. 8d.; fine Gunpowder, 5s.; superfine Hyson, 5s.; and the best Gunpowder Tea imported, 5s. 8d. Coffee prices are unusually low, especially for the best qualities; the selling kinds are fine plantation, 1½d. per lb.; finest plantation, 1s. 2d.; finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; choice Old Mocha, 1s. 6d. (this is the best coffee imported.) Colonial produce, of nearly every description, exhibits an upward tendency, especially sugar, sago, tapioca, and arrowroot. The July lists of prices of tea, coffee, and colonial produce are now ready, and can be had on application, or will be forwarded per post.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City.—No. 8.

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RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

An estimate given for any quantity of Goods, from one room to an entire house.

The Upholstery Department will be found equally low in price. All qualities of Goods always in stock.

Carpets, Floor Cloths, Matting, and Bedding of all descriptions, at very reduced prices.

Books of Prices may be had on application, and also Books of Designs lent.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany moulding to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 6
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved and splat polished	0 14 6
Solid rosewood drawing-room chairs, in damask	0 13 6

An early inspection is respectfully solicited, and your particular attention to the address is requested in full.

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A large Room for Meetings, Lectures, or Committees, to be let, at a moderate charge.

PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington.
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process."

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid."

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

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TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and cleansing them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose.—Is. An improved Clothes Brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia Bristle, which do not so often like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe and Co.'s sole Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

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Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

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